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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XXII NO. 172 BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1934 TWENTY PAGES

Mahatma's Offer To Bengal Congress Leaders

Aney Hands Over Charge Of Arbitration

Compromise Talks At Birla Park

DECISION WILL BE GIVEN TO-DAY

CALCUTTA, July 20.

Asked by the "United Press" representative as to what he is going to do about the Bengal Congress dispute, Mr. M. S. Aney, who arrived here to-day, said:—

"The sooner I am relieved of it, the better. I am agreeable to leave the matter entirely in the hands of Mahatmaji. I have come not to arbitrate, but to hand over the entire charge to Mahatmaji.'

CLOSETTED WITH ANEY AND AZAD

Gandhiji was closetted with Mr. Aney and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad for a long time this noon, when the ways and means of a satisfactory solution to the Bengal Congress tangle were discussed.—

BIRLA PARK CONFERENCE

An Associated Press message received earlier from Calcutta states that Gandhiji held a conference of leaders of both wings of the Congress at Birla Park in the morning and is reported to have suggested that they should elect members to the B. P. C. C. as well as its President. He is reported to have abruptly left the meeting saying that he would attend the afternoon session if he was assured there was a possibility of compromise on the lines suggested by him.

"KILLING PROGRAMME"

"Gandhiji is having a killing programme in Calcutta," said Mr. Mahadeo Desai to the Associated Press. The Congress dispute is not yet settled. Perhaps Gandhiji will give a decision to-morrow prior to his departure from Calcutta.

Mahatmaji is visiting numerous places in connection with the Harijan work.

Nationalist Muslim leaders met Gandhiji in the afternoon.

MAHATMA'S FORMULA FOR AGREEMENT

CALCUTTA, July 20.

Gandhiji held a conference this morning at Birla Park with Bengal Congress Leaders and workers belonging to the rural and urban areas. He had a lengthy discussion with those present, and it is stated that he suggested that the two wings should come to an agreement with the object of nominating members to the District Congress Committees.

He is also reported to have suggested that these members should elect members to the B. P. C. C., as well as its president. The proposal was being discussed, when Gandhiji left the chair to Mr Satish Chandra Das Gupta and went away.

It is reported that he said that if the parties concerned were not able to effect a compromise on the lines suggested by him, it was no use his attending the conference in the afternoon. He promised to attend, if only he was assured that there was a possibility of such a compromise.

Mr. M. S. Aney who was previously appointed as arbitrator by the A. I. C. C., to settle the Bengal dispute and who was later authorised at the Patna meting of the A. I. C. C., to reorganise Congress Organisations in the Province was present at the Conference.—A. P.

RAIDS AND ARRESTS.

CALCUTTA, July 20.

Collections amounting to Rs 17,401 were made to-day by Mahatma Gandhi for Harijan funds.

A Muslem youth who is alleged to be a member of the Communist Party of India and has been wanted by the police for some time past was arrested to-day in connection with terrorist outrages in Bengal.

The police also searched about half a dozen places in the city and took into custody five Bengali youths in connection with terrorist activities.—A. P.

GANDHIJI'S PATNA PROGRAMME

PATNA, July 20.

Gandhiji's Patna programme stands with these words replied to-day by Babu Rajendra Prasad, who requested him not to come to attend the meeting of the Bihar Central Relief Committee on August 3. due to the impending fast from August 7.—United Press.

BLOOD PRESSURE SLIGHTLY HIGHER

CALCUTTA, July 20.

Mahatmaji was again examined this morning by Sir Nilratan Sircar and Dr. B. C. Roy.

It is understood that his blood pressure is slightly higher, which is attributed to his not getting enough rest last night. But on the whole his condition is satisfactory.—United Press.

CLOSETTED WITH ARTHUR MOORE

In the midst of the busy programme Mahatmaji was closetted for one hour with Mr. Arthur Moore, Editor of the "Statesman" this evening, when, it is understood, political problems peculiar to Bengal were discussed.

Although nothing is known about the trend of the discussions the political circles are inclined to attach considerable significance to this meeting and interesting developments are being hinted at.—United Press.

SENSATIONAL GAOL-BREAK

NEW YORK, July 20.

A sensational gaol-break occurred to-day. A man armed with an automatic pistol forced the way into the gaol at the military base of Governors Island, New York Harbour and rescued one prisoner. The man forced the sentry to drop the automatic shot gun he was carrying and then held up three soldiers and two members of the Citizens' Conservation Corps who appeared on the scene. After freeing the prisoner, Private Blanton, the man escaped with him in a rowing boat. Blanton has twice pre-

DEFIANCE OF DEATH

Scores Of Mills & Factories Put out Of Action By Explosion

SABOTAGE SUSPECTED

INNSBRUCK, July 20.

The operations in scores of mills and factories were brought to a standstill as the result of an explosion supposed to be due to sabotage which wrecked the high pressure conduits supplying hydro-electric station in Reutee Tyrol. This is the fourth explosion in two days notwithstanding the recent decree prescribing death for sabotage.—Reuter's Special.

NO QUARTER TO TERRORISTS

Noakhali Magistrate's Order On House-owners

NOAKHALI, July 20.

The District Magistrate promulgated orders to-day under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act directing owners or occupants of every house within the Municipality to report forthwith to the Thana Officer in writing the arrival of any Hindu of either sex between the ages of 14 and 30 years, who is not ordinarily resident in the town.

The order shall remain in force from midnight of July 20 till the morning of July 30.

It is understood these are the precautionary measures taken due to the proposed visit of the Bengal Governor to this town during this period.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

FRENCH CRISIS.

PARIS, July 20.

The political crisis is developing. A meeting of the Radical members of the Government and the Executive Committee of the Radical Party agreed that M. Tardieu's intervention before the Stavisky Committee had a political character and the Radical Ministers must accordingly draw (?) political consequences from it.

The meeting also agreed that only the Cabinet presided over by the Premier was qualified to take necessary decisions and M. Doumergue should be invited to return to Paris for such a Cabinet meeting next week.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN BUSINESS SUCCESS

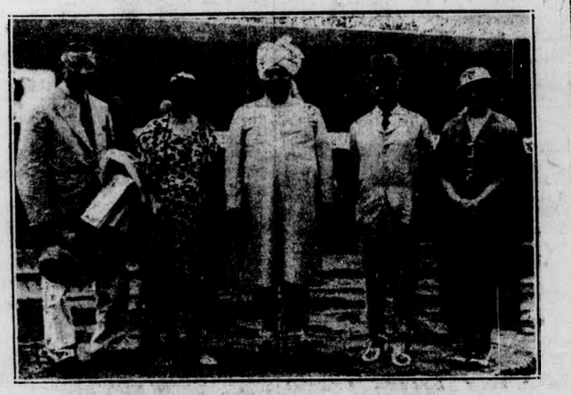
LONODN, July 20.

A striking example of the confidence here in business conducted by Indians of financial repute is afforded by the private subscription by the large City interests of 30 lakhs in the Industrial Investment Trust of Bombay during the present visit of Sir Kikabhai Premchand.—Reuter.

SAMOS INCIDENT CLOSED

LONDON, July 20.

The recent incident on the Turkish coast when one British naval officer was killed by the rifle fire of Turkish Guard is being amicably settled between the two Governments, save a Foreign Office statement. The Turkish Government has expressed regret and a joint funeral service is being held to-day at the spot where the death occurred. H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth, London, and Devonshire are present and the Turkish destroyer cast a wreath into the sea with the inscription expressing the sympathy and regret of the Turkish Navy.—Reuter.



Field-Marshall Sir W. Birdwood and Lady Birdwood (on right) touched at Bombay on their way to Australia. They were met at the Mole by Col. Hasmallulah of Gwalior.

BREACH OF PARTY TRUCE

Tardieu's Attack On Chautemps Leads To Grave Crisis In Govt.

PARIS, July 20.

The Government is threatened with a first-class crisis in consequence of the onslaught by the Cabinet Minister M. Tardieu, on the ex-Premier, M. Chautemps.

M. Tardieu is being accused of breaking the party truce. An effort will be made by the afternoon's Cabinet meeting to effect a compromise. It will probably declare that M. Tardieu's attack is entirely personal and unofficial and also adhere to the Stavisky Committee's finding that M. Chautemps' honour has never been questioned.

M. Tardieu's resignation from the Cabinet is foreshadowed or otherwise M. Herriot's and other Radical Ministers.

M. Doumergue is too fatigued to come to Paris from his country-home, but will listen-in to-day's Cabinet proceedings and the apparatus has been installed to enable him to participate in the discussions.—Reuter.

2 MEN KILLED AND 3 INJURED

MADRAS, July 20.

A Gooty message says that two men were killed and three injured in a clash between Police and turbulent mob of a village ten miles from Gooty.

It appears that the Sub-Inspector of Police with a head constable and two constables went to the village to arrest some alleged incendiaries. The Inspector sent for eight persons and told them that they were under arrest. The men are alleged to have shown defiance and attempt to wrest the carbine from the officer and a scuffle ensued.

In the meantime a mob had collected at the place and some persons from the crowd are reported to have thrown stones and sticks on the police.

Finding the situation growing serious the Sub-Inspector is stated to have opened fire with the above result. The D.S.P. and the Sub-Divisional Officer, Anantapur, have hastened to the village to investigate the matter.

Some arrests have been effected.—A.P.

NO NEWS FOR 3 DAYS.

SAARBRUCK, July 20.

Wholesale suspension of newspapers for three days has been ordered by the Governing Commission. The organs affected are three principal and 30 provincial papers of Deutsche Front, because they published biassed and misleading accounts relating to espionage activities of an ex-Reichswehr Officer, who was acting as the "liaison" officer between German authorities and the Deutsche Front.—Reuter's Special.

SWARAJ OR SLAVERY?

Rally Round Banner Of Congress And Oppose Government

SATYAMURTI'S APPEAL TO MADRAS VOTERS

MADRAS, July 20.

"The question before the electorate is Swaraj or slavery and the White Paper, Nationalism or Communalism, Sir Samuel Hoare or Mahatma Gandhi," declared Mr. Satyamurti in the course of a powerful election speech in the Gokhale Hall this evening.

Referring to the Council entry he said, "We propose to remain there and fight the repressive laws and other issues for the welfare of the country."

NO POLITICAL MUSEUM.

Replying to Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar's claim that only the best men of all parties should be elected in the Assembly Mr. Satyamurti declared that the Assembly is not a political museum for exhibition of individual talents. The Assembly can have only two parties: Government party and the anti-Government party.

Finally, he appealed to all parties to rally round the banner of the Congress and to oppose the Government.—United Press.

MAHAKOSHAL AND ASSEMBLY

Names Of Congress Candidates Kept Confidential

JUBBULPORE, July 20.

The Working Committee of Mahakeshal Provincial Congress Committee with full quorum met to-day under the presidency of Mr. Govind Das and nominated Messrs. Ravishanker Shukla, Ghanshyam Singh and Dwarka Prasad Mishra to represent Mahakeshal in the Congress Parliamentary Board as co-opted members and further drafted the panel of the Congress candidates who are likely to contest the forthcoming election of the Assembly. The names are kept strictly confidential and are subject to approval by the Selection Committee of the Congress Parliamentary Board.

The Committee expressed its concern regarding Rewa Government's attitude in not declaring Baghelkhand District Congress legal and authorised Mr. Dwarka Prasad Mishra to represent the matter before the Working Committee of A. I. C. C.—United Press.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent of A. B. Railway, Chittagong wires under date July 20th as follows:—

Shuttle service between Lumding and Hojai on the Gauhati branch of the Assam Bengal Railway is extended upto Kampur on and from the 18th inst.—A.P.

Nation's Support Is With Congress

Bhulabhai Impressed By All Round Co-operation

BOMBAY WILL FIGHT BOTH SEATS

The announcement that it has been decided in consultation with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Congress President, that Congress candidates will contest for both the seats in the Legislative Assembly from the Bombay City constituency in the ensuing elections, was made by Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, General Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board, just before his departure from Bombay to Madras by the Madras Mail on Friday night.

In an interview with a "Chronicle" representative Mr. Bhulabhai said that his immediate object was to meet the Congress leaders of Andhra Province and also the representatives of the Malabar constituency in regard to the selection of candidates to fight the ensuing Assembly elections.

ENOUGH MEN TO CHOOSE

"I may tell you that in all constituencies we have enough Congressmen to choose from" he said, adding: "I must at the same time state that there is such sincere co-operation that whichever Congressman is selected ultimately, he will have the full support of those who might have been selected in his absence.

"My last tour has certainly satisfied me in one respect that the Indian National Congress has the whole-hearted esteem, sympathy and support of the public," said Mr. Desai.

In the course of the interview he said:

"As regards the constituencies which, as one of the General Secretaries, I am looking after, I am glad to say we have made extremely satisfactory progress. During my last tour in the Madras Presidency, though I visited four centres I met leading Congressmen who were in a position to speak about the candidates and their prospects as regards all the constituencies in the Madras Presidency including the Mahomedan and commerce constituencies. But until the selection has been made it is impossible to disclose the names which have been proposed.

SINCERE CO-OPERATION FROM ALL

"In all constituencies we have enough Congressmen to chose from. I must at the same time state that there is such sincere co-operation that whichever Congressman is selected ultimately he will have the support of those who might have been selected in his absence. I actually covered Tamil Nad during my last tour and hope to cover Andhra Province this time and also meet the representatives of the West Coast constituency.

"By the time I reach Benaers I hope to have the complete list of the candidates of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and in all probability of C. P. and Berar and Ajmere."

After reaching Madras Mr. Bhulabhai intends to visit Bezwada. Time permitting he will also visit Berhampur and Waltair and then go to Benares reaching Benares on the 27th July. The Congress Parliamentary Board meets in Benares for the purpose of selection of candidates on July 28.

Ottawa Deal Unmasked By Tariff Board

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 20.

Distinct uneasiness has been created in official circles by the condemnation of the Tariff Board's Report on the Steel Industry by the Indian Press. Government did not it seems expect this agitation and now finds all markets in India upset and Press attack severe. The original plan was to introduce the Bill on Monday but the matter has been reviewed again and the date for introduction of the Bill has been postponed to Wednesday.

It is not known whether any changes have been introduced in the Bill as a result of this reconsideration, but there is no doubt that Government now expects a bitter controversy if it gives Imperial Preference to British goods at the cost even of the removal of the revenue duty.

Many members of the Assembly are preparing themselves for the attack on the Bill and declare that this Bill would be the test for Sir Joseph Bhore's desire to stand for Indian industries. They already feel sore over the disclosures made by the report on the working of the Ottawa Agreement showing that the Agreement has not proved of any material benefit to India, but has helped English goods to capture Indian market.

Sir Joseph Bhore will probably review the position carefully as he would not like to be told that it was the first Indian Commerce Member whose policy and action has created this situation for India.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a grown up girl or widow for a man of 33. Serving overseas, financially sound. Should be educated, wealthy and handsome. No caste restriction. Apply Box No. 2735, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a bride (Christian preferred) with independent means, for a bachelor belonging to a very respectable family. Must be educated and handsome. Apply Box No. 2734, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a bride virgin or widow, accomplished, about 20 to 25 years of age for a youngman widower of a respectable and well-known Hindu family, monthly income Rs. 200 with prospects. Caste no restriction, can be seen by appointment. Please write to Box No. 2714, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a B.A., B.T., or an M.A., with Sanskrit and English for a local high school. Apply Box No. 8696, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted:—Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing Masters, Mill-Managers, Mechanical—Electrical and Civil Engineers, Overseers, Secretaries; Apply with certificates stating minimum salaries. Postages 1 1/4 anna, Box No. 2738, Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a graduate teacher, strong in English and Science. Apply Secretary, R. D. English School, Mundra. (3692).

It will be of great advantage to the Staff of the Currimbhoy Group of mills to communicate to Box No. 2716, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted immediately an offset Machineman at Lahore. State qualifications and lowest pay acceptable. Send samples of work done to The Kapur Art Printing Works, Lahore. (2721).

The New India Assurance Company Limited, Bombay, invites applications from Indians for training in India and England, under its Apprenticeship Scheme. Applicants must be first class Honours Graduates of British or Indian Universities and not more than 23 years of age. They will be required to undergo training at the Head Office in Bombay before being sent to England. Full particulars will be supplied by the General Manager to applicants with the necessary qualifications.

Wanted Secretary for the District Council, Balaghat on Rs. 150 p.m with an annual increment of Rs. 5 and benefit of Provident Fund. The candidate should be a graduate of recognized University and below 30 years of age. He should be qualified in Engineering and Accounts. Preference will be given to those who have at least 5 years experience of a local body. Applications to reach the undersigned by the 15th August 1934 at the latest. V. V. Kattukar, Vice-Chairman, District Council, Balaghat. (8693).

Wanted an experienced B.A., B.T., for a local High School. Apply sharp to the Box No. 2719, "Bombay Chronicle".

12. TO BE LET.

Fort, Bastion Road, 17-19, Second Floor, westerly facing, for office or residential with modern conveniences, gas, Stove geyser, etc. Apply premises, Phone No. 20357, (2730).

To Let.—Famous Arab's Airy Bungalow near Tilak Chawk in Timbi Land at Thana, with Electric fitting, motor garage, outhouses, electric pump. For particulars apply Tomson Co., Khetwadi Main Road, 10th Lane Naka, Bombay 4. (2726).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Space available for flash light advertisements, also shops and rooms at Shri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank, opposite Fire Brigade. Apply to Purshottam Govindjee 62-66, Vithalwadi,—Telephone No. 23518. (2729).

29 PLOTS & PREMISES WANTED

Wanted a large plot of vacant land near Malad and Kandivli on lease for a factory. Please write with particulars and rent to Box No. 126, "Bombay Chronicle."

58. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Old Books.—Collection of valuable books on literature, philosophy and science—2186 volumes —is for disposal at highest offer over Rs. 5,000. Apply Box No. 302, "Bombay Chronicle".

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Special Diploma Courses, such as, Certified Public Accountants, Company Secretaries, Banking, Insurance, General Commerce and Pitman's Shorthand are successfully taught at the Alexandra College of Commerce. Postal tuitions a speciality. Terms moderate. York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (2728).

Cambridge December Examination, one form remaining. Sending to-day. Intermediate and Matric students privately coached by competent professors. Apply at once Senior Cambridge Institute, opp. Amin Nursery, Girgaum Back (2736).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution, Established 1898. by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, Book-keeping, Accountancy, etc. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (2711).

Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat.—Wanted a Drawing Teacher or a Drawing Master for the Drawing and Design Class, Surat. One with experience of Painting, Designing and Craft will be preferred. Apply with testimonials to the Hon. Secretary, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary. (8668).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Learn Shorthand Typewriting within Three Months. Apply Principal, B.B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., Darya Mahal, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (8650-A).

Admissions to Senior Cambridge class with late fee Rs. 25 till 26th July for December examination. Leaving Certificate essential. First Year Mathematics and Physics class starting early August by First Class Honours Graduate. Ladies to matriculate with least effort at Benares, Punjab and Rajputana with or without Mathematics and Second Language , Rajputana Intermediate (1935) open to students of either sex (Matric 1933). Seven months' rapid course. Success almost certain, 100, 50 and 75 per cent results at Benares, Rajputana and Bombay. Tuition oral or postal. An inquiry may change your future. General Education Academy, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. (2731).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted a sleeping partner to run a Hindu Restaurant in Fort locality with a regular income. Must invest Rs. 3,000. Please reply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans, Petty Amounts available within a day! Commission afterwards! Only Rupee one advance for conveyance. Call, Room 30, Railway Hotel, Charni Road Tram Junction. (2732).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

D. V. Paranjpe, Managing Director, The Ideal Democratic Assurance and M. L., Ltd. Nagpur, will personally see in Bombay applicants desiring to take up Company's representation at the Empire Hindu Hotel, Fort, Bombay from the 19th July. Previous appointments will have to be made. Apply with details. (2724).

Wanted by Birla Brothers Ltd., Chief Agents, Organisers and Canvassers throughout the Bombay Presidency to canvas Life Insurance business. Liberal terms to deserving persons, either sex. Apply sharp at 51, Esplanade Road. (2695)

Wanted representatives for leading Indian Life Office on liberal terms at Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Nizam's Dominions. Apply to Box No. 2680, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted influential and reliable gentlemen to represent one of the leading Life Offices of Bombay in the districts of Surat, Broach, Thana, Ahmednagar, Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Khandesh. Good prospects to those who can guarantee business. Apply stating age, experience and terms expected to Box No. 8658, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition, particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Earn Hundreds on Cotton Forecasts. Everlasting strong system. Fully explained Rs. 2. Buy now and be wealthy. King Co., Booksellers, Cheapest House, Fort, Bombay. (2737)

American Cotton Figures! Saturday, Monday 100 per cent guaranteed. Doubling will never fail. Oldest Tipster. Price Rupees Two only. Call Room 30, Railway Hotel, Charni Road, Tram Junction. (2733).

103. LIVE STOCK

Jersey Black Giants are laying wonderfully enormous sized eggs. A trio arrived from England just last December is offered at a great sacrifice. Other Breeds of English and American Poultry also going at greatly reduced prices on account of off season. Leghorns, Minorcas, Australorps, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and beautiful little Bantam fowls are fully described in our Clearance Circular. Send to-day for a Free copy. The Asian Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

118, TAILORING

Tailoring—For the coming Parsee and Hindu New Year, get your clothes made by experienced cutter at most moderate rates. Jimmy & Co., Empress Mahal, Dadar.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Home Garden for Rs. 12. Variety of grafts can be prepared in large quantity. Write for full free catalogue:—Dilkhush Nursery, Vyara T. V. Rly. (2689)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Travancore 1912.)

DIVIDEND

Directors of the bank have resolved to pay an ad-interim dividend at 9 p.c. per annum for the half year ended 30-6-1934. The dividend warrants are being issued.

K. C. EAPEN, B.A.,
Managing Director.
Alleppey, 16-7-34.
8688

RE: THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED (In Liquidation)

RE: SALE OF FAZULBHOY MILLS

The undersigned invites offers for the purchase of the Fazulbhoy Mills at DeLisle Road, Parel, including Land, Buildings, Spinning and Weaving Mills and machinery. The land, admeasures 63,454 sq. yards or thereabouts and is of Foras Tenure mostly redeemed. The machinery comprises 52,296 spindles and 1,988 looms.

Offers should be addressed to the undersigned at his Office, Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and should be endorsed "OFFER FOR THE FAZULBHOY MILLS".

Further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

Dated the 17th day of July, 1934.

H. H. WADIA,
Official Liquidator.
(8679)

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the works in the construction of 40 latrines for sweepers at Tardeo Flats will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 7th August, 1934.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification etc, will be issued on payment of Rupees 5/- to any one deputed to receive them by the City Engineer who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

N. V. MODAK,
Ag: City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 19th July, 1934.
8690

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 58, Sayani Road, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of August, 1934, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st March 1934.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To sanction the agreement with the Jamnagar Rasashala.
4. To authorize the Directors to issue Fully Paid up shares to the Jamnagar Rasashala.
5. To consider the Resolution relating to Forfeited shares.
6. To sanction the amount of Rs. 500/- paid towards Behar Relief Fund.
7. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
8. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st July 1934 to 4th August 1934 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JUGATRAM & CO.,
Secretaries,
Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 11th May 1934.

(N. B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after Tuesday, the 7th August 1934 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Saturday, the 21st July 1934.)
8687

SHETH RANCHHODDAS TRIBHOWANDAS MODY SCHOLARSHIPS.

Applications are invited from the Kapole Bania Students for Scholarships to be awarded in foreign countries under the Ranchhoddas Tribhovandas Mody Trust Scheme for prosecuting higher education or technical studies, such as, in medicine, Architecture, Town-planning, and other Technological and industrial subjects as well as for superior services.

Applications with three recent testimonials, on prescribed forms to be obtained from the undersigned should be sent at the following address on or before the 8th August 1934.

DWARKADAS TRIBHOVANDAS,
Managing Trustee,
The R.T.M. Trust.
Shanti-Niwas,
Near Government House,
Malabar Hill,
19th July, 1934.
(8694)

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED by the Trustees of the Tulsidas Gopalji Charitable Trust for a lease, in one or more plots, of their property consisting of a piece of land about 1700 square yards in area, with a row of shops, situate at the junction of Mazagaon Road and Nesbit Road, suitable for erection of a Cinema, Theatre or Shops or residences for the middle or lower classes.

For further particulars apply to the Trustees at their office at Tulsi Bhuwan, No. 313-315 Dongri Street, Musjid Bunder, Bombay No. 3.

Offers must be sent in not later than the 30th July, 1934.

The trustees are not bound to accept the highest or any offer.
(8697A)

Public Notice

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED by the Trustees of the Tulsidas Gopalji Charitable Trust for a lease in one or more plots of their property consisting of a piece of land, about 5,300 square yards in area, with a row of shops, situate at the junction of Mazagoan Road and Nesbit Road, suitable for erection of Shops or residences for the middle or lower classes.

For further particulars apply to the Trustees at their office at Tulsi Bhuwan, No. 313-315 Dongri Street, Musjid Bunder, Bombay No. 3.

Offers must be sent in not later than the 30th July, 1934.

The Trustees are not bound to accept the highest or any offer.
(8697)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has LOST or MISLAID certificates for the 2 First Preference Shares Nos. P. 9742/43 and 20 Second Preference Shares Nos. SP. 36176/195 standing in the name of his father, the late Mr. Dattatraya Vithal Kane, in the books of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, and he has applied to the said Company for the issue of duplicates certificates thereof. Any person having any claim in respect of the said shares should lodge the claim with the Company at its registered Office, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date else the Company will proceed to issue the duplicate certificates.

NARHAR DATTATRAYA KANE.
Date 21-7-1934.
(8691)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 926 of 1934.

KARSON GOVIND, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kumbharwada, 4th Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

versus

(1) Arsi Vella Pankhania, (2) Naran Meraman Ghedia, (3) Purshottam Mulji Pankhania, (4) Luxman Nathoo Maru, (5) Mandan Hummir (6) Dayabhai Anandji Chavda, (7) Damodar Jetha Ravat, (8) Mawji Meghji Devalia, (9) Mulji Raja Devalia, (10) Arsi Parmanand Singhadia (11) Gopaldas Walji Devalia (12) Heerji Parmanand Devalia, and (13) Heerji Jeram Vishawadia, for themselves and other members of the Shree Sorathia Prajapathi Caste .. Defendants.

To,
The Members of the Shree Sorathia Prajapathi Caste.

Pursuant to the Judge's Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tyabji on the 2nd day of June, 1934, the Plaintiff abovenamed is hereby given liberty to file the above suit under Order 1, Rule 8, of the Civil Procedure Code against the defendants abovenamed for themselves and other members of the Shree Sorathia Prajapathi Caste and 'inter alia' praying for an Order:—

(a) That the resolution purported to have been passed by the said Sorathia Prajapathi Caste excommunicating the plaintiff from the said caste may be declared to be invalid and of no effect;

(b) That it may be declared that the Plaintiff still continues to be a member of the said caste and is entitled to all the rights and privileges appertaining to the said status and also to rights and privileges in respect of all the properties of the said caste and particularly those situate in Bombay;

(c) That the defendants may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from preventing the plaintiff from exercising all the rights and privileges as a member of the said caste and to make use of and enjoy the properties of the said caste to the extent to which each member is so entitled;

(d) That the defendants or some of them may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 5,000 as damages by reason of premises mentioned in para. 11 of the plaint: And

(e). For other and further relief.

AND TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the above suit is fixed on the 3rd day of September, 1934.

Dated this 20th day of July, 1934.

Messrs. HARIDAS AND COMPANY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
(8698)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(SUIT NO. 654 of 1934.)

Messrs. AMRATLAL HIRALAL, a firm, carrying on business in Bombay at Shamset Street, outside the Fort .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1.) CHOKSEY KESHAVLAL CHHAGANLAL, (2) SHAH PUNJALAL KESHAVLAL AND (3) SHAH DAYALAL KESHAVLAL, All of Bhaderwa Hindu Inhabitants, members of a joint and undivided Hindu Family, residing at Bhaderwa in Bhaderwa State .....Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

WARRANT FOR ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

Under O. XXXVIII R. 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

To the Sheriff of Bombay Greeting: WHEREAS the Court is satisfied that the abovenamed Defendants are about to dispose of their property with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against them, the Court by an order, dated the 30th day of April, 1934, directed the proper Warrant to issue against the said Defendants NOW WE COMMAND you that you do call upon the said Defendants, on or before the 27th day of July, 1934, either to furnish security in the sum of Rs. 3,500/- to produce and place at the disposal of the Court when required the property described in the Schedule hereto or the value of the same, or such portion thereof as may be sufficient to fulfil the Decree in this suit, or to appear and show cause why they should not furnish such security AND WE FURTHER COMMAND you to attach the said property until the said day or until further orders of a Judge. AND WE LASTLY COMMAND you to return this Warrant immediately after the execution thereof with an endorsement certifying the date and manner in which it has been executed or why it has not been executed.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 1st day of May 1934.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

H. A. VAKIL.
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Sealed.
TAHIR ALI,
The 1st day of May, 1934.
Messrs. CHOKSEY & CO.,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

SCHEDULE.

Two houses belonging to the within-named Defendants bearing Mehemabad Municipal Nos. 1/1048 and 1/1049 and shop building, bearing Mehemdabad Municipal No. 1602, situate at Mahemdabad in Kaira District.
8689

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Tottori Maru	5973	19 July	27 July
*Tango Maru	7000	30 July	11 Aug.
Mayebashi Maru	7005	15 Aug	24 Aug
Yamagata Mru	3807	27 Aug.	8 Sept.
*Ginyo Maru	9000	30 Aug	11 Sept.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Fushimi Maru	11000	24 July.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	6 Aug.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Kashima Maru	10000	2 Aug.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	13 Aug.

HONGKONG-SANFRANSCISCO.

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	15 Aug.
Asama Maru	17000	5 Sept.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	13 Aug.
Hikawa Maru	11600	1 Sept.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 22041
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

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Bombay Receding From Textile Map

Labour Commissioner's Report Shows Ahmedabad Is Forging Ahead

"A notable feature of the year was the decline of Bombay City as the centre of the textile industry and the rise of Ahmedabad. While several mills in Bombay closed down, in Ahmedabad, several new ones were opened," says the Commissioner of Labour in reviewing the annual report on the administration of the Indian Factories Act in Bombay Presidency for the year 1933. The number of factories subject to the control of the Factories Act increased from 1,852 to 18,68. The number of factories that actually worked was 1,610 compared with 1,575 in the previous year. Of these, 846 were perennial and 764 seasonal. Two hundred and twenty-nine of the perennial and 637 of the seasonal were connected with the cotton industry. There were only 73 mills working during the year 1933, some of which worked for a portion of the year only. Others however worked double shifts. Ahmedabad continued to expand. Three mills reopened, two with a considerable amount of new machinery.

The number of operatives employed in all industries based on annual returns received from factories and including a weighted average of operatives working on night shifts in textile mills was 3,54,637 compared with 3,89,647 last year. There was a decrease of 34,475 in Bombay mills and 785 in Ahmedabad mills.

The total numbers of women and children employed in 1933 were 66,158 and 2,112 respectively. The employment of children continues to decrease, this year there were 680 less. The employment of women showed a large decrease mainly in Bombay. Six factories were prosecuted for employmentt of women before or after the legal hours laid down and 79 convictions were obtained.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS

There were in 1933, 5,425 accidents of which 38 were fatal, 1,329 serious and 4,058 minor injuries. There was a decrease of 158 in total accidents reported. Accidents due to machinery were 1,561 compared to 1,527 last year, machine tools being responsible for an increase of 158 whilst cards decreased by 45, spinning machinery by 34 and looms by 69. Although a reduction occurred in accidents due to belts, the latter continue to be responsible for a number of fatal and serious accidents, partly owing to non-compliance with the rules regarding their replacement, and partly because belts are used, in some cases, after they should have been discarded.

SAFETY COMMITTEES.

Several excellent Safety Committees have functioned in Bombay particularly those in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, the G. I. P. Workshops, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways repair shops, and the New Swadeshi Mill at Ahmedabad. The difficulties in the Bombay mills have undoubtedly hindered developments, but promises to set up Committees have been received. In Ahmedabad, more than 20 mills have set up Safety Committees, and eight of these may be considered as doing good work whilst the others will improve with time. The financial aspect of accident prevention is, from some view points, important. One excellent Committee in an Ahmedabad mill was successful in obtaining a rebate of 25 per cent. on its workmen's compensation insurance premium, and it is expected that this will give a fillip to Safety Committees in Ahmedabad.

DANGEROUS OCCUPATION

A factory for the manufacture of lead accumulators started in Bombay. This is the first of its kind. It is a dangerous occupation, but preventive measures were taken from the start and a medical officer has been appointed.

Two thousand eight hundred and forty-three infants were receiving care and attention in a varying degree, in the 104 creches established in factories.

Properly run Co-operative Credit Societies would be a distinct advantage in freeing workers from the debts which, at ruinous interest rates, they so readily incur.

SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION POSTPONED

Vice President Debarred From Conducting It

(From Our Corresponent)
THANA, July 19

The question whether a Vice-president is authorised to conduct the Municipal School Board election in the absence of the president under the Primary Education Act, was decided in the negative last evening at the bye-election caused by the resignation of Mr. T. P. Ghogale, who represented the backward classes of Thana.

According to the provisions of the Primary Education Act, which lays down that the president shall conduct the election to the School Board, it was argued, Vice-president cannot act for the president at such elections.

Owing to the absence of Mr. B. H. Shringarpure, president, on grounds of ill-health, the question arose as to whether Mr. S. M. Abyankar, Vice-president, tion In view of the bye-election In view of the difference of opinion among the municipal councillors, the decision of the president was sought for, who said that the bye-election might be held only if none of the candidates took an objection to the Vice-president presiding over it. But as one of the candidates did take an objection, the bye-election had to be postponed.

The two candidates are Messrs. Govindrao Shivajirao Chawan and Pandurinath Mahadeo Lombar. The date will be fixed later.

Radio-Malt

This well-known Vitamin Food builds up stores of new energy in old and young alike.

Radio-Malt is untouched by hand in manufacture and never varies; it contains the correct balance of all four vitamins A.B.I B.2 and D. This ensures that reserves of resistance are established healthy growth is sustained, constipation is prevented and the whole body is benefited by the effect of this unique tonic.

Radio-malt is most pleasing to take and is readily obtainable at all reputable dealers and drug stores.

MUNICIPALITY TO PAY DAMAGES

Thana Judge Holds Distress Was Excessive

(From Our Corresponent)
THANA, July 20.

The Panvel Municipality lost an appeal preferred by its president Mr. Usuf Nurmahomed against Mr. Mohanlal Jagjivan Dave, an ex-Chairman of its managing committee, in the Court of Mr. B. K. Dalvi, the Assistant Judge of Thana, for setting aside the decree passed in favour of the respondent by the second class sub-Judge, who awarded Rs. 103 for damage done to the respondent's motor car attached by the municipality in lieu of the wheel-tax, and Rs. 80 for loss incurred by its illegal detention.

The facts are that Mr. Krishna Moroba Raut of Bombay owned three motor cars, which the respondent plied for hire between Panvel and Thana. Payment of wheel-tax was put off on some pretext or another. The municipality issued distress warrant and one car under repairs was attached by the appellant on April 8, 1932 and was carried to the municipal office. The Respondent paid the amount of wheel-tax under protest and took back the motor car.

The sub-Judge found that the respondent was liable to pay the tax, but as the distress was excessive, he awarded damages as stated above.

The appellate Court upheld the sub-Judge's order and dismissed the appeal with costs. In the course of the Judgment, the Assistant Judge observed that though the respondent had other moveable property, even a fractional portion of which was sufficient to more than satisfy the municipal demand the motor worth Rs. 1,500 which was under repairs, was attached.

"Perhaps such an action may have been actuated by rivalry, which had its origin in local municipal politics," added the Judge.

YOUTH ACQUITTED

Sessions Judge Accepts Plea Of Alibi And Reverses Lower Court's Order

(From Our Own Correspondent).
THANA, July 20.

Mr. N. N. Master, the Sessions Judge of Thana, acquitted this afternoon on appeal, Cowasjee Sorabjee Lalkaka a Parsi youth of Bandra who was convicted by the Kurla Resident Magistrate on a charge of having uttered indecent words, with intent to insult the modesty of a European lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Tehsildawo on February 20 last and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 75 or in default to undergo 15 days imprisonment.

The Sessions Judge believed the plea of Alibi put forward by the accused, and reversed the order of the lower court.

Messrs. M. M. Karbari and M. S. Ragnekar appeared for the appellant, while Messrs. S. S. Kazi and P. V. Patil appeared for the respondent.

SARIES FOR ASSAM LADIES

Parsi Lady Donates 2,000 And Atiya Begum Is Busy Collecting

Sardar Jamiat Singh writes:—

A Parsi lady has agreed to donate 2000 saris for Assam Flood relief. To avoid delay, she is writing to her people in Calcutta to make local purchases and deliver to different relief societies working in Assam.

A sum of Rs. 100 was received at the "Sun" office, which has been remitted to Sir P. C. Ray, Calcutta.

Atiya Begum is busy collecting Saris and has opened fine centres in the city. A big consignment of clothes will be sent to Sir P. C. Ray, Calcutta to-morrow.

BURGLARS' BIG HAUL

125 Watches And Clocks Stolen From Abdul Rehman Street

A big haul of gold and silver watches and clocks numbering over 125 was made by thieves who burgled a watch shop, belonging to G. M. Naik at Abdul Rehman Street in the Princess Street section on Wednesday night.

The burglars who appeared to have successfully evaded the vigilance of the Princess Street police effected entrance into the shop by bending the bars of the rear window.

The burglars made away with property valued at over Rs. 3,170.

The police have so far arrested Abdul Hamid Khan Ilayatkhan, a Mahomedan, who was alleged to have been seen loitering at Pydhonie near the scene of the crime.

The suspect was put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Friday and remanded to custody till August 3.

KURLA MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Board's Decision On Draft Report Deferred Again

(From Our Correspondent).
KURLA, July 20.

The Board's decision on the draft report (regarding municipal affairs upto June 30) to be forwarded to the collector has again been deferred to July 24.

Mr. S. B. Ganpule proposed that the draft report prepared by the president and placed before the Board for consideration on July 2 be adopted and forwarded to the Collector.

Mr. A. H. Pirjada moved an amendment that his minute of dissent attached to the Sub-Committee's draft report be approved.

It may be mentioned here that out of the seven membrs on the sub-committee, who had prepared a draft report, none came forward to move it, as it appears there is wide disagreement between them, most of whom have attached their separate minutes of dissent.

Mr. M. J. Bhathena moved another amendment, which is as long as the draft report itself, urging the Government to hold an inquiry.

Mr. K. V. Bandal then moved for postponement of the subject in order that the councillors might get sufficient time to go through the amendment. It, however was defeated by the casting vote of the president.

Mr. C. N. Kalyankar then proposed to adjourn the meeting to July 24. The motion was passed by the casting vote.

GRAND OPENING OF THE WORLD'S MOST GIGANTIC SCREEN DRAMA

WARNER BROS' AMAZING DRAMATIC BOMBSHELL

READ WHAT THE NATIONAL BOARD OF REVIEW SAYS

"—Seems to us not only the best picture of the past year but one of the best pictures that has ever been made."

THRILLS! ACTION! EXCITEMENT!

"I AM A FUGITIVE FROM A CHAIN GANG"

with

PAUL MUNI

Now see the great star of "Scarface" in an entirely DIFFERENT role!

With more than 40 featured players including Glenda Farrell.

"The Scarface of The Screen"

Based on the famous book you've heard about.

See how the fury of a scorned woman sent him back to hell!

Also Screening

SONGS! MUSIC! LAUGHTER! in MOROCCO NIGHTS ALL IN GORGEOUS TECHNICOLOUR

PATHE

Bombay's Cinema De-Luxe
EVERYDAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
Sunday Morning Show at 10 A. M.

CHOLERA ASSUMING EPIDEMIC FORM IN E. KHANDESH

Presidency Health Report Shows Increase In Plague Casualties Also

The following is the report of Health Conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week-ending 14th inst.

CHOLERA

The Presidency cholera figures for the week were 269 attacks and 88 deaths against 171 attacks and 48 deaths in the previous week. East Khandesh District reported 146 attacks and 29 deaths against 81-12 in the previous week; Satara 46-19 against 46-15; Poona 43-28 against 16-5; Ahmednagar 19-7 against 15-9; Thana 13-4 against 9-6; West Khandesh 1-0 against 1-1 and Bijapur 1-1 against nil.

Cholera is assuming an epidemic form in East Khandesh District. Inoculations are being performed in the affected areas by the S. M. S. Officers appointed for the purpose and usual preventive measures are being adopted to bring the epidemic under control. None of the palkhis proceeding to Pandharpur has as yet been infected and the town also has remained free.

In the Presidency excluding Sind there were in all 72 attacks and 42 deaths from plague against 40-20 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows—Dharwar 46 attacks and 25 deaths against 9-6, Satara 15-10 against 21-9; Belgaum 5-3 against 2-0; Ratnagiri 4-3 against 6-4; Thana 1-1 against 1-1 and Kanara 1-0 against 1-0.

Plague is showing a steady increase during the past few weeks. Routine preventive measures are being adopted everywhere and inoculations performed in the affected areas.

The small-pox figures for the week. Total 270 attacks and 69 deaths against 411-92 in the previous week.

CONCESSION TICKETS FOR PANDHARPUR

Mr. S. C. Joshi, has received tha following reply from the Secretary, G. I. P. Railway, Local Advisory Committee to their appeal signed by over 500 citizens.

"With reference to your letter dated 16th July, 1934, addressed to the Chairman, G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, enclosing an appeal on the subject of "Concession Tickets for Pandharpur," I am directed to inform you that as the Barsi Light Railway Company are unwilling to agree to the request, the Agent regrets that he is unable to extend the period of the Week-end tickets to Pandharpur."

Facilities For Pandharpur Pilgrims

Mr. S. C. Joshi has addressed the following to the Secretary, the G.I.P. Railway Local Advisory Committee regarding Concession Tickets for Pandharpur.

"With reference to your letter of the 17th instant, I on behalf of the signatories to the appeal earnestly request the Agent to allow the limit of he Concession Tickets to be extended on implicit understanding that the return journey will be commenced from Kurduwadi and not Pandharpur, in view of the decision of the Barsi Light Railway Company.

Even this facility will enable the pilgrims to save Rs. 2 or more each while the Company will get a collective amount as this facility would induce thousands of citizens—more than usual visitors—to go on pilgrimage. In support of this assertion, I am enclosing herewith two cuttings from the "Bombay Chronicle."

I hope, the Agent will take a very sympathetic view of the present depression and will be pleased to grant the necessary concession.

On complying with this request I hope, the Authorities will announce their decision in the morning local English and Vernacular leading journals.

BANDRA POLICE SPREAD NET

Two Suspects Arrested: Day And Night Patrols Increased

Inspector Shelke of the Bandra Police Station, who is in charge of investigations into the burglaries that have recently taken place at Bandra, Khar, Santa Cruz and Vile Parle, arrested two persons on Thursday evening at Laxminagar, on suspicion of their being connected with the epidemic.

Special police arrangements have been made at Khar, to net in the burglars.

The number of police constables on day and night patrols have been increased and the Inspector is taking special precautions to put an end to the epidemic at the earliest opportunity.

AROUND THE COURTS

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury on Friday at the inquest held on the body of Jehangir Sorabji Vavia who was run over by a car driven by a European lady at Vincent Road, Dadar.

* * * *

Doulat Dolly, a four year old daughter of Mr. J. P. Damania, living on the third floor of a building on the Girgaum Road, fell down on to the pavement through the window while playing on Thursday morning. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital where she died immediately after. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

* * * *

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held over the body of Shantabai Sridhar, a young girl, who fell down on to the road from the second floor of the cement chawl, Foras Road on Thursday.

* * * *

On the charge of cheating Ramashinga Iyer by dishonestly inducing him to pass three gold bangles Swaminath Subraya a goldsmith who had a previous conviction was sentenced by the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar to undergo four months' Rigorous Imprisonment on Friday.

A Batavia message states:—

The Government has fixed the export duty on native rubber at a basis of 10 cents per half kilogram on dry rubber compared with 8 cents previously. The duty will come into force for exports on wet rubber from August 1 and dry rubber on September 16.

IN THE STUDIOS----ON THE SCREEN

"I AM A FUGITIVE IN CHAIN GANG" (PATHE) "WORKING MAN" (CAPITOL) "ROMAN SCANDALS" (WELLINGTON) "KRISHNA ARJUN JUDDHA" (MAJESTIC)

"Krishna Arjun Yuddha" at the Majestic.

"I Am A Fugitive In a Chain Gang" shown at Pathe.

Gohar the star who is attracting house for nine weeks at the West-End "Gunsundri" is still on.

"KRISHNARJUN YUDHHA"

At The Majestic

Few would therefore return unimpressed from the "Majestic". "Krishnarjun Yudhha" hence induces one to mark its features in scenic selection of both studio and nature spots The setting glare with novelty.

Master Dinanath is splendid and singular in his work. Others headed by Nirmaladevi and Mohite supply a ready association. The picture is marching its second Grand Week at Majestic.

"SECRETS OF FRENCH POLICE"

At The Excelsior

Much conjecture, and much fictional plotting, has followed the murder in 1918 of Princess Anastasia, daughter of the Russian Czar. Or was she murdered? Is she still alive? These are the questions which produce the stories.

One of those stories, cleverly combined with a series of memoirs explaining the methods of the French Surete, is now on the screen at the Excelsior Theatre. It is RKO Radio Pictures' production of "Secrets of the French Police," in which Gwili Andre, Frank Morgan, John Warburton, and others are featured.

There is an amazing, albert thrilling, series of murders, abductions, thievings, plotting and counter-plotting, ably acted out, well written, nicely photographed, and beautifully directed.

Praise must be given to the lovely Gwili Andre for her performance as the Parisian flower girl forced, by hypnotic suggestion, to pose as the missing princess. Her part was a difficult one. To it she brings both talent and her amazing, breath taking beauty. Surely she is one of the most lovely ladies of the screen.

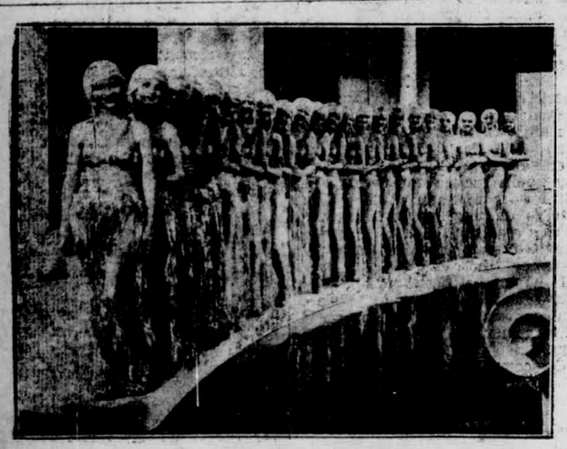
Other fine performances are given by Frank Morgan, long a Broadway favourite, and by John Warburton. Warburton is a newcomer to the screen who was signed by Radio to a long term contract because of his work in "Secrets of the French Police." See the picture and you'll see a promising career in the making.

EDDIE CANTOR IN "ROMAN SCANDALS"

At The Wellington

The management of the Wellington, by special request of the Bombay public, again present the popular comedian Eddie Cantor in his best and the greatest Musical Dancing Comedy Extravaganza "Roman Scandals" from to-day, a brand new copy having arrived from Hollywood by the last mail. Ruth Etting, Gloria Stuart, David Manners, Edward, Arnold, and Veree Teasdale are his companions, as he frolics among the gorgeous slave girls gathered for the pleasure of a Caesar; in and out of prison dungeons or flying over dusty roads at the rains of a thundering chariot with lives at stake. The lavish and the gorgeous Samuel Goldwyn Production "Roman scandals" has amongst its most spectacular features a great slave market scene, where a hundred of the Emperor's beauties spin and strut in a stirringly martial dance, their silver mesh costumes glittering in the moonlight, as the senators and the rabble look up at the alabaster bodies of the captive slaves for sale to the highest bidder. Ruth Etting's song "No More Love" and a vivid dance creation by Grace Peggy are details in the production's panorama. Eddie Cantor has three songs "Keep Young and Beautiful"—"Build a Little Home" and "Tax on Love." In this United Artists release Eddie Cantor plays a wistful, dewy-eyed lad in West Rome, Oklahoma, whose imagination carries him back to the aid of beauty in distress in the Rome of the Caesars to fantastic complications in court intrigue, ending in a stirring chariot race, with the Emperor's soldiers in hot pursuit of Eddie who has gained possession of a court secret. Of course Eddie escape—back in fact to West Rome, Oklahama. A hundred of the world's most beautiful girls keep time with their dancing feet to Eddie's new songs. It is the most funniest picture Eddie Cantor has yet made. Samuel Goldwyn has maintained his tradition for lavish tradition, beautiful girls, and lilting music.

Others in the cast are Gregory Ratoff, Arnold Korff, Christian Rub and several more. Edward Sutherland directed.



Eddie Cantor In "Roman Scandals" shown at Wellington.

"I AM A FUGITIVE FROM A CHAIN GANG"

At The Pathe

Of the countless pictures which we have witnessed during the course of our reviewing career there stands out as really great entertainment for all time but a scant half dozen. To this group we must add the powerful Warner Bros.' Drama, "I am a Fugitive" from a Chain Gang," with the sensational young actor, Paul "Scarface" Muni, in the leading role which opens at 'Pathe' Cinema to-day. Anticipating just another prison story, with perhaps a different twist, we were astounded to find ourselves in the throes of a constant emotional conflict as a gripping, human document was revealed. A mighty tale of a man fleeing . . . not from justice, but from injustice. However potent as the story may be, it is the magnificent performance of Paul Muni that carries it into the realm of really great pictures. This great performance, coming as it does on top of his success in the title role of "Scarface" should establish Paul Muni as one of the outstanding performers of the talking screen.

Muni's characterization of an innocent man, enmeshed in the net of circumstances which lead to the manacled chain gang, his escape, betrayal, recapture and second successful break for liberty is vividly realistic to tenth degree. Never can we recall having been so emotionally shaken as were we by Muni's protrayal. We actually lived with him, surged with his hopes and were crushed by his tragedies. The producers of the picture have painted a vivid, gripping depiction of the actual conditions existing in prison chain gangs. The vile food, unsanitary living quarters, and long hours of back-breaking toil under the broiling sun, with heavy iron legchains which make a convict's life unbearable. A murmur of complaint or a momentary weakening of the body and a terrific lashing is forthcoming for the offence. It's strong screen fare—virile as anything the screen has yet known. But oh, so realistic!

Three women play very important parts in the trend of the young convict's life. The first, a girl of the right, who aids him to escape and the second, one who learns of his secret and uses this knowledge to force him into marrying her. Then the great love of his life, a third woman, for whom he gives up money, position, and freedom to voluntarily return to prison in order to clear his name for her sake.

There is no syrupy ending to this picture. The raw element which characterizes it throughout is carried to the end under the able direction of Mervyn LeRoy. The fugitive, free after his second break, living by stealth, moving from place to place under cover of darkness, finally slips back to his waiting sweetheart. A hasty good-bye, and he slinks into the shadows, homeless, friendless, a hunted thing on earth, as he always must be until he dies or he is caught and sent back to the horrible chain gang.

The screen treatment was adapted by Sheridan Gibney and Brown Holmes, and was taken from the autobiographical novel by Robert E. Burns. The strong supporting cast, a regular phase of all Warner pictures, includes 27 important players, among whom are Glenda Farrell, Helen Vinson, and Sheila Terry, the three women in the convicts life, Preston Foster, and David Landan. Added to the programme is a very fine musical Review in gorgeous colour entitled "Morocco Nights."

BHAKTA-PRALHAD (HINDI)

At The Minerva Talkies

Saraswati Cinetone's gorgeous hit "BHAKTA—PRALHAD" in Hindi version is opening at Minerva Talkies this week. Miss Ratnaprabha and Matser Krishnakant's music is splendid. The Talkie is directed by the noted Dadasaheb Torney.

GUNSUNDARI

9th Week At The West End

Gunsundari has been running for the last eight weeks at West End yet the eager rush of the visitors to it was so great that one would be led to imagine it was the first week of a new picture.

Success of this picture proves that an artistic picture with a good plot and good acting always attracts the public and belies the belief that only historical and mythological pictures appeal to the public taste.

MASQUERADER

At The Palace

Years ago "Masquerader" was one of the most popular novels ever published. Later it became a play in which Guy Bates Post toured the world for six years, appearing for record runs in every city in which English is spoken.

The thrills and heart-throbs of the famous stage melodrama are brilliantly revised by Colman in a smooth and polished production by Samuel Goldwyn, "Masquerader," which is being revived at The Palace this week.

Playing with Colman in the dual roles are the patrician Elissa Landi and the dark, stately beauty of Juliette Compton, the one as wife and the other as mistress.

The story is one of the most cherished and most intriguing of modern legends. John Chilcote, a leading member of Parliament, is bringing ruin upon himself through his secret craving for drink and drugs. He happens to meet with his double, whom he installs in his place in the seat of Government and his home. The strange problems that arise consequent upon this masquerade give a thrilling, terrifying climax to the story.

"BROADWAY TO HOLLYWOOD"

At The Carlton

Alice Brady, Jackie Cooper, Jimmy Durante, Frank Morgan, Fay Templeton, Madge Evans—brilliant names of Broadway and Hollywood, are on parade at the Carlton Theatre, where Broadway to Hollywood, spectacular cavalcade of the theatre, is now showing. The Great Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer pageant of the stage, mingling poignant drama with dazzling pageantry, tells the story of three generations of troupers; the rise of Vaudeville and the ultimate decline of Vaudeville in favour of the motion picture. Fay Templeton sings, Barney Fagan dances as of yore. There are gorgeous Albertina Rasch ballets. The dramatic climax shows five hundred dancers in the largest talking picture set ever built. Alice Brady and Frank Morgan play the original dancing team, progressing from youth to old age in superb characterizations. Jackie Cooper scores in the role of the young "heefer" and Eddie Quillan gives a splendid impersonation of the grand son who becomes a famous Hollywood star 'Schnezzle" Durante makes his every appearance side-splitting, as usual, and the romantic interludes are ably handled by Madge Evans and Russell Hardie. Willard Mack detected with the skill born of years in the very life with which the story of "Broadway to Hollywood" deals. It is a picture which will not be soon forgotten.

THE HURRICANE EXPRESS

At The Edward

As it was predicted the new Mascot Serial "the Hurricane Express at The Edward drew such packed houses throughout the last week that the enthusiasm of the public has made a mark in the history of Edward. The first thirteen parts of the first instalment contained such thrills and gripping moments and that especially at the end that one would get upset to know what follows next. The Hurricane Express" enters in its last instalment which is more thrilling more exciting than the first. Here's a gripping he-man story that sustains the suspense from the opening shot to the fade-out-a story that packs a terrific wallop in every foot of celluloid, yet has woven into it enough to tender romance and comedy to make it appeal to the every member of the family. A promising glimpse of what may be expected is offered in the mention of not alone the most spectacular railroad wrecks ever filmed, but as well as a night attack on the speeding. "Hurricane Express' by a gigantic armed passenger plane. Those who saw the first instalment will certainly enjoy this other half which will even explain clearly the whole story to the new comers also.

"MYSTERY OF MR. X"

At The Regal

Robert Montgomery, in the role of Revel, gentleman crook, is starred in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's new picture dealing with a series of gruesome murders in London "Mystery of Mr. X" which opens to-day at the Regal Theatre. Elizabeth Allan plays the role of Jane Frensham, beautiful daughter of Sir Herbert Frensham, Scotland Yard head. Lewis Stone, aristocrat of the screen enacts the role of Connor, super-sleuth, the most wily member of Scotland Yard's famed experts. Ralph Forbes, as Sir Christopher Marche, is a heavy drinking British sportsman who view with the sprightly finesse of Montgomery for the affection of Elizabeth Allen, Henry Stephenson, in the role of Sir Herbert Frensham, is the kindly, convalescent head of Scotland Yard and father of Jane. Around his venerable gray head centres the criticism and intrigue attendant upon the outrageous murders of London police. Forrester Harvey, as Palmer, and Ivan Simpson, as Hutchinson, are Montgomery's two quick-witter partners-in-crime. Harvey's cockney comedy antics are as humorous variance with Simpson's lugubrious worrying. Leonard Mudie plays "X" the fiendish murder whose gray shadow stalks across the foully felled bodies of his victims. His ultimate, dramatic capture climaxes a series of hair-raising events. Alec B. Francis fills the role of Judge Malpas and Charles Irwin is cast as Connor's right hand man. Oliver Marsh, M-G-M's ace cameraman is responsible for the many startling and dramatic pictorial effects. The picture was adapted from the sensational novel by Philip MacDonald, a Crime Club story which attracted wide attention among murder-mystery readers. The story concerts Sir Herbert Frensham, who returns from a convalescing trip to the Continent to find London up at arms over the mysterious murders of police-men at the hands of a fiend signing himself as "X" in audacious articles sent to the newspapers.

The murders are perpetrated at the same time that Revel, suave gentleman crook steals the famous Drayton diamond. Revel plans to aid quietly in the capture of "X" plant the diamond on his body, and claim the insurance company reward. To accomplish this he meets Frensham through his charming daughter Jane. He falls in love with Jane and convinces her father his plan for capturing "X" has merit. Connor thinks that plan has too much merit for an amateur and thereafter reaches out the law's long arm toward the engaging thief. While the unseen "X" continues his cold-blooded murders, Revel plots to snare him, meanwhile being closely watched by Connor Jane has virtually forgotten her fiance, Marche, in her lively interest in Revel.

"WORKING MAN"

Showing At The Capitol

"The Working Man" which opens to-day at the Capitol Theatre is grand entertainment; a vibrant story with George Arliss at his sparkling best, in a real and inspiring story—expertly directed, beautifully cast with a fast tempo that never lags. The picture is easily George Arliss' greatest and most down-to-earth picture which carries a tremendous appeal for every type of movie fan.

It's a human, timely, dramatic story. Never have we seen George Arliss to better advantage. Not even excepting his exquisite "Disraeli" or his enormously popular "The Millionaire". The picture received the most spontaneous and enthusiastic applause that this writer ever heard in a motion picture theatre. That should give you a fair idea of what a grand piece of motion picture entertainment is in store for you when you go to see "The Working Man" as you surely must do. Especially entertaining it is to see George Arliss after a period of sedate dignified characterizations, kicking up his heels, wearing wrinkled clothes, taking part in a drunken orgy, with his hair badly mussed and ..... actually appearing bare-foot. In "The Working Man" George Arliss portrays with every nuance, an incredible highly successful business man, as sentimental as he is short tempered, who starts off on a holiday fishing trip and ends up with a most exciting business adventure. Watching Arliss was indeed a treat, one moment he had the audience in tears, the

(Continued on page 10).

"Secrets of French Police Methods" shown at the Excelsior.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 10 1990
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 9 1553
Parsi: Behman 17, 1303
Sunrise: 6h 11m
Sunset: 7h 18m
High Water: 6-16 17-57
Low Water: 12-12 —

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC

The weekly public concert of the school will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. at the School Hall, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.

KISHORE CHIRTAK MANDAL

The meeting of the members of the Kishore Chirtak Mandal will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the office of the Mandal.

ARCHITECTURE CLASSES

Professor G. B. Kshirsagar will meet his students and all newcomers in Architecture to-day (Saturday) at 5-15 p.m. in the South Wing, University Buildings.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES

Prof. C. N. Vakil will meet his students and all newcomers in Currence and Exchange to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. in the South Wing, University Buildings.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Rama krishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the usual public class at the Batliboi's Institute at 3-30 p.m. and at the Ashram to-morrow at 8-30 a.m.

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION (RED FLAG)

An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) will be held in the Madanpura Centre Office, Vetka Chawl, Safarabadi, Madanpura, to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

The 11th fortnightly music demonstration of Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p. m. (S. T.) in the Vidyalaya, Khetwadi Main Road, Gowardhan Bhuvan. There will be special music by Mr. Samant.

BOMBAY ANDHRA CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY

The second annual general body meeting of the members of the Bombay Andhra Co-operative Credit Society Ltd. Parel will be held at the Registered Office of the Society, Parel on Sunday the 29th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

CHANDA RAMJI GIRLS SCHOOL

Under the auspices of the Schools Debating Society Mr. Algoet of Belgium will deliver to-day (Saturday) at the School Hall, a lecture on "Paper-Making" and on "Nomadic life in Persia." illustrated with Cinema Film.

SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE DAY

The 4th College Day of the Sharda Mandal of the S. N. D. T. College for Women, Bombay will be celebrated to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Madhav Baug Hall (C. P. Tank).

The Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divetia will preside and Mr. S. S. Patkar, Chancellor of the S. N. D. T. Women's University will be present.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Secrets of the French Police". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4-0 p.m.
REGAL—"Mystery of Mr. X". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Scandals". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Working Man". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
CARLTON—"Broadway to Hollywood". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
PATHE—"I am a Fugitive from a Chain Gang". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Roman Scandals". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Gun Sundari". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Fugan-e-Abla". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Mysterious Prince". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gulsanovar". Time as usual.
EDWARD—"The Hurricane Express". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
MAJESTIC—"Krishnarjun Yudhha". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

TODAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time Signal. Indian Selected Hour. 1 p.m. Bombay market: Available rates. European Lunch Time Music. 1-20 p.m. Close down.

5 p.m. Time Signal. Relay of music from the Regal Cinema. 6 p.m. Children's Hour. Uncle Dick. 6-30 p.m. Mhoo-Kaka—Stories in Hindi. 7 p.m. Interval. 7-30 p.m. European Programme. Empire relay if reception is satisfactory. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9 p.m. Time Signal. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-20 p.m. Light music. SB. J. S. Ranade Instrumental music. Madhavlal—Sitar solo 11 p.m. Close down.

POSTAL NOTICE

Full quota of Mails from the United States of America for India was not received ex s.s. "Cathay" which arrived here on Thursday the 19th July 1934. In particular, mail bags for places in Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Indore, Hyderabad East Coast etc. were not received.

CITY BAN EXTENDED.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate's order directing that all Hindus and Mahomedans frequenting C. P. Tank Road and Girgaum Back Road, do abstain from entering the Municipal Recreation Ground near the C. P. Tank Road and the adjoining vacant piece of land do abstain from erecting any religious symbol for another period of two months from July 21.

GOVERNMENT PRESS EMPLOYEES' UNION

An extraordinary general meeting of the Union will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. at the Soman Building, Girgaum, for the purpose of considering the question of amending Rule No. 26 of the constitution of the Union.

Mr. S. C. Joshi and Mr. Syed Munawar will attend and address the meeting.

THE REGAL The Theatre Magnificent (AIR-CONDITIONED)

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M. Book Now.

A DEBONAIR DECEIVER!

He broke the law..... and the hearts of women!

But he solved the mystery that kept a whole city in terror! Montgomery's most dashing romance!

Robert MONTGOMERY in "MYSTERY OF MR. X"

with ELIZABETH ALLAN LEWIS STONE

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

A GREAT SCOTLAND YARD STORY

Also showing In the News THIRD TEST MATCH

'F' WARD D. C. C. SETTLEMENT

Tentative Agreement To Be In Force Till Congress Elections

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President, B. P. C. C., has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"I am sure all Congressmen in the City will be glad to hear that the unfortunate dispute between "F" Ward District Congress Committee and the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee has happily ended.

This morning Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and myself met the representatives of respective Committees and after a long and frank discussion, a satisfactory solution was found. The terms of the tentative arrangement were signed by Mr. Jinabhai Joshi and Mr. B. N. Mahesri respective Presidents of "F" Ward District Congress Committee and the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee. Although the differences were acute and feelings had run high, still with accommodating spirit of give and take, befitting true Congressmen, both sides displayed a keen desire and determination to end the deplorable state of affairs and ultimately succeeded in their commendable object.

A GOOD EXAMPLE

Bombay Congressmen have set a good example before the country and have thus added to the credit and reputation of the City.

It is to be hoped that cordiality, harmony and good-will thus restored will continue for ever, so that the great task before the B. P. C. C. may be fulfilled with success with the fullest co-operation and assistance of all.

We are grateful to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu for having taken so much trouble in spite of her weak state of health, and we also express our appreciation at the friendly attitude shown by all concerned, including Sjts. Jinabhai Joshi, Abid Ali Jaferbhai, B. N. Mahesri, Narayan Iyer, L. V. Kondaya and others.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT

The following are the tentative terms of agreement to be in force till the ensuing Congress elections:—

1. That the Matunga Congress Committee should function under "F" Ward District Congress Committee as per its resolution of April 1929.

2. In accordance to the above position, the enrolment of Congress members in Matunga area should be on the "F" Ward District Congress Committee forms only.

3. The "F" Ward Congress Committee to afford facilities to the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee for enrolment of members, by giving twenty books at a time to the Taluka Congress Committee; all the books thus entrusted to be returned to "F" Ward District Congress Committee along with the subscriptions collected, by 6-30 p.m. on 31st July 1934.

4. Enrolment on Matunga Taluka Congress Committee forms must cease from to-day (i.e. 19-7-34) and all the forty books in circulation from the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee be recalled and returned to "F" Ward Congress Committee by Saturday, the 21st instant at 7 p.m. along with subscription of members already enrolled. The members already enrolled un-to-date on the Matunga Congress Committee forms shall be considered to be duly enrolled members of "F" Ward District Congress Committee.

5. The following enrolments shall be deemed to be enrolments of the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee:

(a) Members enrolled on Matunka Taluka Congress Committee forms up-to-date.
(b) Members enrolled on "F" Ward Congress Committee forms by residents of Matunga.
(c) Members enrolled in "F" Ward books supplied to Matunga Taluka Congress Committee.
(d) Other residents of Matunga enrolled on "F" Ward District Congress Committee forms.

A complete list of the above members to be made available to Matunga Taluka Congress Committee from the "F" Ward District Congress Committee.

The following are the signatories:—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Jinabhai Joshi, President "F" Ward D. C. Committee and B. N. Maheshwari, President, Matunga Taluka C. Committee.

STUDENTS' DEBATE

A public debate open to all College Students will be held to-day (Saturday) at the Brotherhood Hall at 6 p.m.

The subject of the debate is "Marriage is an anachronism in modern Society."

Mr. J. V. Bhagat, seconded by Miss M. Masani, will propose.

Mr. P. M. Shah will lead the opposition.

Prof. R. D. Choksi will preside.

BAI RUTTONBAI BAMJI'S WILL

Suit Against Executor And Another To Declare It Null And Void

CONSENT DECREE TAKEN OUT BY PARTIES

In the High Court of Bombay (O. O. C. J.) Mr. Hormusji Edulji Tata, plaintiff, sued Dr. Jehangir Behramji Dordi and another, (defendants) in suit No 1377 of 1932). The facts are as under:—

One Bai Ratanbai Edulji Bamji who died at Navsari on 12th December 1930 by her last Will and Codicils after giving certain pecuniary legacies had bequeathed the residue of her estate amounting to about 8 lacs of rupees upon trust for the maintenance and support of the various charitable institutions founded by her in her lifetime, and as to the surplus that may remian over to supply the needs of the Zoroastrians at Navsari, and if no such need was felt at Navsari to use the same for the purpose of supplying the needs of the Zoroastrians at other places and for other charitable objects of a public nature.

PROBATE ISSUED

Before the present suit was filed the plaintiff Hormusji Edulji Tata had opposed the application of the first defendant, Dr. Jehangir Behramji Dordi as Executor, for Probate of the said Will, "inter alia", on the allegation that the said deceased was not of sound and disposing mind at the time when she executed her said Will, and Codicils. But the Court after considering the evidence which was gathered on commission of Navasri and Baroda, rejected the contentions of the plaintiff, and directed the Prothonotary to issue Probate to the first defendant.

After the Probate was issued on 29th August 1932 the plaintiff brought the present suit against the first defendant and the Advocate-General of Bombay contending that the said deceased was at all material times domiciled in British India, and as the said Will and Codicils were not deposited for safe custody as required by the law of British India, namely, Section 118 of the Indian Succession Act of 1925, the said bequests and trusts in favour of charity directed in the said Will and Codicils were void, and of no effect and that there was an intestacy, and that the plaintiff as the son and only heir of the said deceased was entitled to the properties in respect of which there was an intestacy.

FIRST DEFENDANT'S DENIAL

The first defendant denied the said allegations of the plaintiff and contended that the deceased at the time of her death was domiciled at Navsari in the territories of H. H. The Gaekwar of Barcda, and that according to the law governing Parsis in the said territories, it was not necessary, in order that a Parsi having a nearer relation than a nephew or a niece may have power to bequeath property for religious or charitable uses, that the will should be executed not less than 12 months before his or her death, and/or deposited within 6 months from its execution in some place provided by law for the safe custody of wills of living persons. The first defendant, therefore, submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs. As all the witnesses of the first defendant were residents of Navsari and Baroda, the first defendant applied to the Court for the issue of commissions to the said places for the examination of the said witnesses, and a very large number of witnesses were accordingly examined on the said Commissions on the question of domicile as well as on the question of Baroda Law. After considering the said evidence the Advocate-General was of opinion that it would be in the interests of the charities if the suit was settled by the parties on a reasonable basis.

CONSENT DECREE TAKEN OUT

Accordingly when the suit was called on before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia on Friday (20th July 1934), a consent decree was taken by the parties under which the first defendant was directed to pay, to the Executors of Sir Dorab Tata as the mortgagees of the plaintiff's claim, a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 in part satisfaction of the debt due by the plaintiff to the said Executors, and in full satisfaction of his claim in this suit and the costs of all the parties were directed to come out of the estate, those of the plaintiff's attorneys not exceeding Rs. 50,000. The said Executors have in their turn agreed to apply a substantial portion of the said sum of Rs. 2,50,000 for the benefit of the same charities as are mentioned in the Will of the deceased.

At the time of the passing of the Consent Decree the Advocate General drew the attention of the Court that it was due to the efforts and exertions of Dr. Jehangir Behramji Dordi that he had been able to support the charities directed in the Will and Codicils of the deceased, and had succeeded in securing the bulk of the moneys for the said charities.

His Lordship in his turn also thanked Dr. Dordi for his services.

Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. P. B. Vachha instructed by Messrs Wadia Ghandhy & Co., appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Taraporevala with Mr. Engineer instructed by Messrs. Mulla & Mulla appeared for the 1st Defendant.

Mr. M. L. Manckshaw with Mr. R. J. Kola, instructed by Messrs. Little & Co., appeared for 2nd defendant.

TICKET INSPECTOR ON TRIAL

Charge Of Negligence In Not Pulling Chain

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, July 20.

The Assistant Station Master of Kalyan was cross-examined by Mr E. A. Vaz, pleader for the defence, this afternoon, when the hearing was resumed before Mr. P. K. Kharkar, the Resident Magistrate, Kalyan, of the case in which Udaram Balchand Chhabiani, travelling ticket Inspector, stands charged with negligence in not pulling the alarm chain of the Down Nagpur Express as a result of which Vithal Gangaram Mane, who jumped out of the train between Thana station and Parsik tunnel, was run over and killed by an Up train on the night of April 6, 1933.

Cross-examined, Mr. Shamsher Khan Hayat Khan, Assistant Station Master of Kalyan, stated that no train could be "pushed back" without the authority of the Station Master in whose section it is to backed. Witness asked three passengers travelling in the same compartment as to on what side the deceased passenger jumped out of the train. None of them could definitely say between what two stations the accident occurred. Witness had taken down their names and ticket numbers, which were noted in his accident report.

Raghunath Vithal, head constable, then giving evidence stated that from carriage No. 3844 the deceased passenger was reported to have jumped out near the Parsik tunnel. On further inquiry witness learnt that the passengers, who had jumped out, died. Witness charge-sheeted Udaram for not pulling the chain and not trying to render help to the injured passenger and thus endangered the human life.

The hearing was adjourned to July 27.

'E' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

'E' Ward Congress Publicity Officer writes:—

In accordance with the resolution of the Council of the B. P. C. C. authorising the General Secretaries to send circular letters to the District Congress Committees and to make announcement through the press to the effect that the Congress membership books issued by the Committees should be returned together with the membership fees on or before 31st instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Members enrolled in such books which are not delivered on the above date and whose membership fee is not paid on or before the time fixed, either due to the fault of the person who has enrolled or of the member himself, will not be eligible to stand as a candidate for vote for the B. P. C. C. elections or take any part therein.

Date of receiving of the nominations for B. P. C. C. elections will be 7th August 1934 at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Elections of the members of the B. P. C. C. will be held on 12th August, 1934, and the time fixed by the Committee is from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and from 3 to 6 p.m.

NATIONAL WORKERS' HOME CLOSED

Sardar Jamiat Singh writes:—

The National Workers' Home received Rs. 685 during January 1934 and up to now has given relief in cash to 32 released volunteers ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 60. Free food was supplied to a large number of volunteers. The Home has been closed now. The balance of Rs. 6-15 in hand has been contributed to the Assam Flood Relief Fund. The donors can see the account at my office.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Maneklal H. Vakil, will deliver a lecture on "Education for Women" and Dr. H. D. Khote on "Infection and Carriers of Infection" at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

The members of the class will visit the Children's Home, Matunga, at 9-0 a.m. (S. T.) on Sunday the 22nd instant.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE ROLL SWELLS

The following is the further list of persons enrolled as members of the Congress Reception Committee:—

576 Sjt. Vishwanath N. Patanker.
577 Sjt. Chandulal V. Devan.
578 Shmt. Kalavanti Bhagawandas Khandwalla.
579 Sjt. Noshirwan Rustomji Modi.
580 Sjt. Surendra Daru.
581 Sjt. Mahadev N. Shastri.
582 Sjt. Aba Mahade Patil.
583 Sjt. Balkrishna Dattatrya Yargole.
584 Sjt. Sunderdas Ranchoddas.
585 Sjt. Dahyabhai M.
586 Dr. Dinker Dhondo Sathaye.
587 Sjt. Bhasker Patel
588 Sjt. Nagindas Mulchand Kampani.
589 Sjt. Natverlal B. Shah.
590 Dr. K. B. Bharucha.
591 Sjt. Dhanji Mulchand Mehta.
592 Sjt. Krishnaji Prabhaker Khadilkar.
593 Sjt. Padamsi Mulji Raida.
594 Sjt. Keshavdas Nevabhai.
595 Sjt. Shankerlal G. Banker.
596 Sjt. Jamnadas Damodar.
597 Sjt. Dwarkadas Jamnadas.
598 Sjt. Amritlal Popatbhai.
599 Sjt. Jagmohandas J. Kapadia.
600 Sjt. Chhaganlal J. Gandhi.
601 Sjt. S. V. Baree.
602 Sjt. Girdharlal A. Singhani.
603 Mrs. Surajben G. Singhani.
604 Sjt. Laxmandas Pannachand Bhagat.
605 Sjt. Gaurishanker Bhuramlal
606 Sjt. Laxmidas Pithamber.
607 Sjt. Bhawanji A. Khimji.
608 Sjt. Dhanji D. Khimji.
609 Sjt. Valji Ladha.
610 Sjt. Rangildas Thakordas.
611 Sjt. Kantilal Bakordas.
612 Sjt. Durlabhji Umedchand.
613 Sjt. Bapalal Keshavlal.
614 Sjt. Keshavlal Bhanabhai.
615 Sjt. Somchand Manilal Patel.
616 Sjt. Vanmalidas H. Shah.
617 Sjt. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer.
618 Dr. S. S. Krishna.
619 Sjt. M. Sunderam.
620 Sjt. P. V. R. Iyer.
621 Sjt. V. Krishna Iyer.
622 Sjt. S. Nagasunderam.
623 Sjt. K. Vithal Rao.
624 Sjt. K. J. Desai.
625 Sjt. Nandvadan J. Gore.

(To Be Continued).

More Children Go To Kalyan Schools

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, July 20.

According to the annual report of the Municipal School Board Kalyan, for the year 1933-34, there is an increase of 84 pupils over the last year's figure, which was 2,165.

There is a fall in the number of children, attending Urdu schools, while the number of boys in Marathi schools have increased.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI

The Radhabai Atmaram Bapu Dalvi Prize of the value of Rs. 35 is to be awarded to the lady student of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman community who has obtained the highest number of marks in English at the recent Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. Applications from students concerned are, therefore, invited (through the principals of their respective schools) giving their seat numbers and the marks obtained by them in English in the aforesaid examination and should be sent to the honorary secretaries, S. V. S. Mandali, at No. 264, Charni Road, Girgaon, Bombay, on or before 10th August 1934, when the award will be made.

ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF

Sirdar Jamiat Singh writes:—

The following articles were received at Jer Mahal on Friday:—

Shrimati Thakur Devi 2 sarees.

Shah Kantilal Manilal (through the efforts of Shrimati Motibai Chamanlal Ghatkopar) 59 sarees.

Fifteen centres are now working for collection of clothing. Several Congressmen have begun taking interest in the matter. Atiya Begum has collected a thousand pieces of clothing, which will be sent to Sir P. C. Ray, Calcutta, on Monday.

GANDHIJI'S TOUR

Conclusion To Be Celebrated

The Secretary, The Bombay Suburban Harijan Sewak Sangh writes:—

The Harijan Tour of Mahatma Gandhi will treminate on Sunday the 29th instant. In order to celebrate this occasion in a befitting manner, the Bombay Suburban Harijan Sewak Sangh has put forward a few suggestions for the Suburban workers, who are requested to follow them in the best possible manner in accordance with the local circumstances:—

To convene a public meeting and address the audience on Harijan uplift.

To arrange conferences, Bhajan and Harikirtan parties, Pujas etc., with a view to allow Harijans to mix with other caste Hindus.

To arrange sports, Magic Lantern Shows, Garbas, etc., for Harijan Children.

It is hoped that every Suburb will celebrate this occasion in a befitting manner.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES

Professor C. N. Vakil will meet his students and all newcomers in Currency and Exchange to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. in the South Wing, University Buildings.

EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND COMMITTEE

Following contributions have been added to the Earthquake Relief Fund at the Committee's Office, Joshi Building, Kalbadevi Road:—

Book Collection (through Sjt. Achrekar) Rs. 16-4-0; Ratansi Jiwaji Tarachand (through Ishwarbhai Patel) Rs. 15; Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union (Third Instalment) Rs. 57-4-9; Bhatia Swavamsevak Mandal Rs. 61-10-6; recovered through Sale of Copper Utensils Rs. 25-12-0; (through Mr. Dahyabhai) received Sale of Cycle Rs. 15; total Rs. 184-15-3.

THE CAPITOL

To-night & To-morrow At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Book Right Now

HOW MANY ARLISS PICTURES HAVE YOU SEEN? whether it's none or a dozen, here's THE one you must not miss!

GEORGE ARLISS in "THE WORKING MAN"

Young and old—rich and poor—saint and sinner—everyone from everywhere is rushing to meet this never-to-be-forgotten man! Come—see for yourself why they're calling it the "happiest" picture of 1933!

A Warner Bros. Picture with BETTE DAVIS

Also showing TWO REELS MUSICAL REVUE

Telephone No. 22037, Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post Box No. 322 Registered No. B-1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1934

ASTONISHING ALLEGATION

Proceedings in the Assembly relating to the Red Shirts furnish one more glaring proof of the fact that the present M.L.A.'s not only do not represent the people of this country but actually behave in defiance of the Nation's feelings. These proceedings also reveal the extent of the evil that they can work. They defied National sentiments when the adjournment motion was sought to be moved. They sabotaged it. And they also, thereby, encouraged Sir Harry Haig to assume the air, in public, of a disappointed man who had been bursting with proofs of revolutionary activities on the part of the Red Shirts.

Amazing Accusation

It was most probably the fiasco of the adjournment motion that encouraged Sir Harry to think that he could get away with much more. On behalf of the N. W. F. P. Government he refused point blank to release Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan now or at any future time that Government could foresee at present Sir Harry, thanks to the quality of India's "representatives," did more than refuse. We quote the following from the proceedings:

> Mr. Shafi Daudi: He (Khan Abdul Ghaffar) was convicted of Civil Disobedience and not offences involving violence.
>
> Sir Harry: He is detained under Regulation III and his offences included incitement to violence.
>
> M. Murtaza: He is a follower of the creed of non-violence.
>
> Sir Harry: No. Various very violent acts were committed.

Sir Harry Haig has made, from his safe place, one of the gravest accusations in recent years against any Congressmen. As our Simla correspondent says, even the Opposition in the present Assembly gasped in astonishment at this charge. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is universally known as a typical and irreproachably faithful follower of Mahatma Gandhi. The public of this country respects and honours him because of the firm conviction that he is a patriot who has never departed a hair's breadth from the path of non-violence. It is in respect of such a man that Sir Harry makes to-day a categorical assertion that will simply amaze the whole country.

No Case

Preferred against such a man as Khan Abdul Ghaffar the charge is so serious that for the sake, of their own good name the Frontier Government should have substantiated it through an open and regular trial. It ought to have been a question of honour with them, And if this obvious duty did not occur to them, Sir Harry Haig, jealous of the prestige and reputation of the Administration, should have pointed out to them the necessity of doing so. He did not. More than that he actually repeats those charges with surprising non-chalance. He regretted the other day that he could not get an opportunity of proving to the Assembly the Government's case against Red Shirts. He does not regret that Government have been detaining a prisoner for "various very violent acts" for over two years and yet not utilising the opportunity to prove their case against him Why? Because they have no case against Khan Abdul Gaffar and his Red Shirt followers which can be sustained in a Court of Law. It is, therefore, hardly an honourable course which they are following in detaining him in jail without trial.

Caste In The Army

Dr. K. K. Dadachanji has good reason to suspect that the Indian Army Amendment Act, now referred to the Select Committee, is calculated, if not designed, "to perpetuate the distinction between the White and the Brown Types of Officers" and to give an inferior status to the new Indian Commissioned Officers, passing through the Dehra Dun College. Col. Lumby, the Army Secretary, emphatically disclaimed any such intention in his speech in the Assembly. On the contrary he "emphasised the fact that these (Indian Commissioned Officers) would have within the Indian Army exactly the same powers and privileges as at present enjoyed by British Officers." And "it was intended that there should be complete reciprocity between these classes of Officers." We shall not object to the lower salaries to be given to the new Officers, though we should have preferred lower salaries for all Officers But, apart from salaries, there are, we fear, certain differences in the status of the two classes which the Army Secretary has perhaps discreetly ignored. The King's Commissioned Officer is entitled to ho'd command over British as well as Indian troops in India. Is the new Indian Officer entitled to do likewise? We fear that he will not be allowed to hold command over British troops. If this view is right, it is untrue to say that the two classes of Officers have equal powers.

An equally important point is whether the new class of Officers will adequately speed up the process of Indianising the Army. It appears that the new officers will for a long time replace only the Indian Viceroy's Commissioned Officers but not the King's Commissioned Officers. The abolition and displacement of Viceroy's Commissioned Officers will reduce the number of Indian Officers and the small number of cadets passing out of the Dehra Dun College will further tend to retard the pace of Indianisation. The details of the Bill must be very carefully scrutinized and the Select Committee should see to it that the Bill makes no invidious distinction between the British King's Commissioned Officers and the Indian King's Commissioned Officers and that it will appreciably quicken the pace of Indianisation in the Army. It is particularly necessary, as Dr. Dadachanji points out, that the Bill should distinctly provide that the Indian King's Commissioned Officer shall have the power to command the British as well as the Indian troops serving in India. Such a provision will be a crucial test of the equality of status which the Army Secretary says the new Bill maintains.

Disarmament Or Rearmament?

The ink is scarcely dry upon the statement by the Foreign Secretary in the British Parliament regarding the developments of a new Locarno Pact in Eastern Europe, when comes the news of the British Government's decision, officially announced in Parliament by its acting head, that Britain has decided to increase her armaments in air to a degree sufficient to insure her against possible attacks from the nearest neighbour claiming a mastery in air. France is obviously the most-heavily armed of European Powers, which could be described as neighbours of Britain, whose superiority in aerial armament may reasonably be considered a menace to the peace and security of Britain. But the latter country's relations with France have, in recent weeks at any rate, ceased to be tinged with that bitterness which inspired M. Barthou's outburst against Britain at the last sessions of the Disarmament Conference at Geneva and so it is a little difficult to understand against whom the decision of Britain to increase the strength of her air arm is intended. In fact, it was following the conversations with M. Barthou at the Foreign Office last week that the suggestion for extending the Locarno-Pact principle to Eastern Europe was mooted. Therefore, if Europe is to be assured, by these multilateral pacts, of another era of peace and goodwill, it becomes more than ever difficult to understand why Britain seeks to add to her armaments strength.

It is not only in the aerial weapon that Britain, feeling her inferiority to the nearest Continental neighbour, seeks to make good the deficit. The mail papers this week refer to a declaration by the First Lord of the Admiralty demanding the increase next year of naval armaments, particularly cruisers, which seemed to be inexplicable at a moment while talks on the 1935 Naval Conference were already in progress. It is true Japan is reported to have demanded an increase of naval strength settled by the Washington and London Treaties and Britain, though by no means lacking as against Japan, in naval ascendancy,—or, for the matter of that, against any Continental Power,—may possibly be feeling her responsibilities greater with the growing strength of the United States on the high seas. The force of trade rivalries is asserting itself every day increasingly in international politics and certainly the relations between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, on either side of the Atlantic, do not indicate that anxiety is utterly groundless. Whether Anglo-American trade rivalry and financial bickerings will ever come to a head in the shape of armed hostilities is more than one can say in this country from the material available. Saner reflection may, also, indicate that more will have to be lost than gained on either side, should a war break out between America and Great Britain. But he would be needlessly short-sighted, or ostrich-like who resolutely refuses even to perceive the many and serious causes for rivalry generating tension which lie between these two peoples, who talk the same language, and profess the same ideals, but do not always mean the same thing by the same word. No other country, in Europe or elsewhare, can be discovered, against which Britain, with her present naval strength, and with the principles of Washington and London Treaties still subsisting, should need to take heed. Even Franco-Italian rivalry, in the Mediterranean or on the Continent, need not alarm Britain to the extent of seeking additions to her naval strength, for her economic interests on the Continent are adequately secured and insured even by her present strength on the high seas.

It is the realisation of these matters, not always obvious on the surface, which makes us wonder if European statesmen are sincere in their professions for disarmament. These certainly are not steps by which British statesmen would be able to persuade the rest of Europe, or the world, that they have no sinister intentions; or, at any rate, that the other participants in the Disarmament Conference should not imitate this example of the loudest professor of a desire for world peace. If the Conference next year to reconsider the Washington and London Treaties is to be at all a success, in the direction of disarmament by stages and by mutual agreements, we cannot look upon such signs and portents utterly unconcerned. We in this country have no voice, as a people, in these high and mighty affairs of State, though the British Cabinet Ministers have assured Parliament that the Dominions are being consulted in these matters of an Eastern European Locarno and Disarmament. Whatever may be the position and attitude of the other Dominions, India has the greatest reason to regard these developments as omens that may, quite possibly, add still more to her already insupportable military burdens. The Government of India are not bound by law to take the people of the country or their chosen representatives, into their confidence, so as to lend even a semblance of a nationally approved policy to their decisions in such matters. And the people of India are, accordingly, doubly entitled to take alarm at such developments, which, without their knowledge or consent, might serve to fasten upon them burdens which may be wholly beyond their shoulders to bear. In these circumstances, we cannot but call attention to such matters, if only to warn the leaders of the people, who have now resolved not to discard even this channel of constitutional activities for their country's emancipation, against the sinister possibilities inherent in such developments. India does not wish for anything but peace with her neighbours whether near or distant. She has the most urgent need to concentrate all attention and energy upon her own problems of national economic development, which such entanglements cannot but impede. Hence her people's representatives cannot but enter their emphatic protest against such tendencies,—to call them by no stronger term,—which may conceivably be turned into a powerful engine of intensive exploitation of this country.

OUR OBJECTIVE

A Constituent Assembly

(BY K. M. MUNSHI)

The Working Committee of the Congress has placed Constituent Assembly in the forefront of its parliamentary objectives.

The historic origin of the Constituent Assembly is to be found in those great movements which drove some of the people of Europe to organise themselves into nations in order to destroy arbitrary power. Popular resistance to Kings yielded the great idea that the fundamental laws of a country can only be determined by its own people. To this idea, we owe many of the revolutions and wars of the last two centuries and a half. To it, we owe the principle of self-determination, the doctrine of parliamentary democracy, and the conception of constituent assembly and written constitutions.

Historic Origins

As early as 1649 the Puritans of England solemnly banded themselves to resist the divine right of kings and to base a constitution on the consent of the people. We are fully agreed and resolved, they stated, "God willing, to provide, that hereafter our representatives be neither left to an uncertainty for times nor be unequally constituted, nor made useless to the ends for which they are intended. The great Protector said, "In every Government there must be somewhat fundamental. somewhat like a Magna Charta, that should be standing and be unalterable." Four years later Oliver Cromwell and his officers formed themselves into a Constituent Assembly and organised the protectorate by a document known as the Instrument of the Government.

Source Of Popular Authority

In the seventeenth century men's minds were agitated over discovering the sources of popular authority. They found in the 'lol fondamental' the only solution for political misrule. Montesquieu, the father of modern political thought in his l'Esprit des Lois (1748) discussed how power in a nation flowed through these fundamental laws. Rousseau called only these laws fundamental "which govern the relation of the whole to the whole or of the sovereign to the State." These laws were to be framed by the people in an assembly called for the purpose. A few years later America evolved the appropriate machinery. In 1776 the Congress of Philadelphia, whilst organizing resistance to British Power, called upon the assemblies and the conventions of the colonies "to adopt such government as shall in the opinion of the representatives of the people best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular and America in general." Here we have a Constituent Assembly setting out to work towards popular self-determination. The same year the Convention of Virginia framed its constitution with a Declaration of Rights which became a model for the rest of the world. The American war followed and the Convention of Philadelphia of 1787, the greatest Constituent Assembly ever set up, drew up the constitution of the United States, which has flourished now for wellnigh a century and a half. Thenceforward Constituent Assembly became the one indispensable instrument of political self-determination.

The first act of revolutionary France in 1789 was to set up a Constituent Assembly which promptly proclaimed that "all sovereignity resides essentially in the nation. Nobody nor individual can exercise authority except such as emanates directly from the people." "To create the constitution", said Thouret "is to regenerate the State." The state was nothing but the nation itself regarded as a political association.

Rousseau's conception that sovereignty rests with the whole body of citizens and expresses itself as the general will of the people became the root idea of modern political thought. And it assumed practical shape in the doctrine that the ultimate authority of the sovereign people should be maintained by a provision in every constitution that changes in the fundamental or constitutional laws could only be made by a special representative body chosen for the purpose. A nation's right thus to organize itself is called the constituent power, and is exercisable only in a Constituent Assembly convened for the purpose. "This constituent power," says Raymond Poincare "is the beginning and the end and the very essence of sovereignity. A people which cannot organise itself is a people enslaved."

The British Commonwealth

The idea of a Constituent Assembly has dominated the political thought of the modern world since 1787. For instance every step towards freedom in the British Empire was marked by a people deliberately expressing its will through some kind of Constituent Assembly.

The Quebec Conference which met on the 10th of October 1864 formulated a scheme, which with a few variations was accepted by the British Parlament as the British North America Act. The delegates from this conference met the law officers of the Crown and the Secretary of State in London in 1867 and drew up the British North American Act on the basis of the resolutions passed by the Quebec Conference.

In Australia a similar process was followed. The National Australian Convention consisting of forty-five delegates from the Colonies met in Sydney in March 1891 to frame a constitution. The scheme which this Convention formulated gave a concrete shape to the political needs of Australia. In 1897 yet another Convention was held to frame a Constitution for Australia. It was a deliberately convened Constituent Assembly brought into existence to exercise the principle of self-determination. Mr. Deakin expresses its predominant spirit in his speech. "Is it possible? he said, "when the Australian people for the first time have emerged as an Australian people, represented in an Australian Assembly

(Continued on Page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

GOEBBEL'S LATEST.

Doctor Goebbels has been as good as his word and imposed a ban 'en masse' on prominent foreign newspapers. There are only two important countries of Europe that are not represented in Dr. Goebbels' list, Italy and Russia, the former for quite obvious reasons and the latter because its papers, we believe, were "indexed" long ago. Official threats to foreign journalists, frequent orders of expulsions against them, bans and prohibitions relating to newspapers of almost every country in the world clearly show how universal the protest is against Nazi methods. And the very facts of the universality of the protest and condemnation constitutes an irrefutable proof the terrible and repulsive nature of those methods. Germany has shocked a whole world but it is characteristic of Nazism that its leaders should defiantly complain instead of realising the enormity of their own conduct.

LIBERALS AND THE PEOPLE.

Mr. A. D. Shroff, the talented Liberal of Bombay, had a few words to say to his party in mild criticism. We do not know whether he was moved by a sense of delicacy or of loyalty, but Mr. Shroff did seek to differentiate between leadership and the present leaders whom he could not, however, help accusing of being "aristocratic." Mr. Shroff demands a change in "the tactics of leadership", he also desires that the aristocratic leaders should move more closely with the people. We sympathise with him. But Mr. Shroff ignores the very spirit and ideology of Liberalism in thinking that Liberals can move with the people. There is little that is common between Liberalism and the aims and needs of the masses. Liberals, who would identify themselves with the "people," must first say good bye to Liberalism and its traditional principles.

THE CORPORATION'S RIGHTS

Mr. K. F. Nariman has done a service to the Bombay Municipal Corporation by standing up for its rights to certain taxes at present appropriated by the Government. The whole question needs to be thoroughly investigated into both from the legal and other points of view. That is particularly necessary in view of the unsatisfactory financial condition of the Corporation and its growing responsibilities. The Corporation should be prepared to test its rights, if necessary, in the High Court. It is quite like Mr. Nariman to be prepared to go to the Court himself if the Corporation does not take up the matter seriously. But it is most desirable in such a public cause that that body itself should take all possible steps to ascertain and vindicate its rights.

MAHASABHAITE GRIEVANCE.

Raja Narendra Nath has issued to the Press a statement about the interview between Gandhiji and the Hindu Sabha of Lahore on the question of the Communal Award. The statement contains the memorandum submitted by the delegation to Gandhiji, Raja Narendra Nath's interpretation of Gandhiji's reply and his own conclusions. We are here concerned with the memorandum. It begins by saying that "the White Paper and the Communal Award are inseparable." But while it objects only to the alleged Congress attempt to separate the two, it appears to ignore the fact that Congress is committed to the rejection of the White Paper.

"IMPRACTICABLE!"

Worse still we do not find any thing in the memorandum which can be construed as a definite condemnation of the White Paper. Indeed, the memorandum and the Raja's "conclusions" together give the impression that the Hindu Maha Sabha of Lahore is exclusively concerned with the rejection of the Communal Award and is not unwilling to accept the White Paper. This impression is confirmed by a positive assertion in the memorandum that "the plan of changing the constitution by (a) a Constituent Assembly and (b) by mutual agreement is impracticable." We are not surprised at this airy dismissal of the Constituent Assembly by Communalists. In fact, we welcome it. For it constitutes a significant explanation of the sympathy of communalists— be they Hindu or Muslim—with the people and also of their patriotism.

—PRESS VIEWS—

Under Protest

The Award has not satisfied the majority community in India as it is unfair to the Hindus in some respects. But what is the alternative to it? Even after the Award, another effort was made by Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Shaukat Ali to come to an agreement. But that also failed. If India does not want political progress, she can refuse to have anything to do with the Award But she is keen on it and this can only be achieved if the Muslim and other minorities are with us. Practical sense should dictate to us to submit to the Award for the present under protest. This is what the Congress has virtually done.—"Daily News."

Real Remedy

Sir John Anderson, the Governor of Bengal, believes he has discovered the real reason for the anarchical mentality of the Bengali youth and has prescribed the remedy of useful employment for them But we doubt whether his petty agricultural and industrial colonies will serve the purpose in view. However misguided in his method, the revolutionary, is an idealist in politics, and the political freedom of his country is just the thing required to keep him quiet, and not the anti-terrorist drives however vigorous or rigorous they may be.—"Swarajya."

France Finds Her Cross Of Gold Very Heavy

We sympathise with France with a graceful sense of our own country's good luck. Had France been as fortunate as India, she would have been relieved of the burden before she felt it. Prevention is always better than cure.

* * * *

Sir A. P. Patro welcomes the decision of Congress "to give up ploughing the barren fields of non-co-operation, civil disobedience and foreign cloth boycott."

Thanks. And the Congress welcomes his very fruitful reference to foreign cloth.

* * * *

Sir A. P. Patro also wants other political organisations to make room for Congress candidates for the Assembly so that they may gain practical experience, etc.

We have nothing but admiration for the wisdom of Sir A. P.'s generosity.

* * * *

The Secretary of the All-India Medical Council has been promoted by, and on the initiative of, the Government of India, to the post of an Inspector. Having taken the initiative they thought they might consult the High Commissioner who reported that Mr. MacRea was "exceptionally qualified."

That word "exceptionally" is the most correct definition, from the Indian point of view. Mr. MacRea was "one of the Inspectors on behalf of the British Medical Council."

* * * *

Asked whether that Inspectorship was not a qualification, Mr. Bajpai said in the Assembly "Government certainly think so."

That precisely is what Indian Medicos also allege but Government protest.

* * * *

SLUMS TO GO IN FIVE YEARS

Housing Scheme For Britain

Those in India have not yet passed the stage of coming.

But don't let's be impatient. Another fifty years and they will begin going in about a hundred years.

* * * *

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, according to a local contemporary, has arrived in London in "the most doleful mood." He believes that the report of the Joint Select Committee will be infinitely worse than even the bad White Paper.

But there is no serious danger of a sentimental breakdown. The Congress is always available to cheer him up by serving as a scape-goat.

* * * *

The same contemporary publishes a London rumour that Government are non-plussed as to how to grant the Aga Khan's demand for territory.

Another and a better idea has just struck us. If there are difficulties about British Indian provinces or parts thereof, why not appoint His Highness as the Resident of one of big Indian States.

It will suit all concerned, it will gratify His Highness' ambitions and it will also constitute a very apt Imperial gesture.

* * * *

Apropos of the Samos firing "A Turkish battleship," says Reuter, "will participate in the ceremony (funeral service) after which the regrettable incident will be considered closed."

so that's that, says our prophetic soul.

We are glad and we congratulate both the parties.

* * * *

"JUDGE US BY OURSELVES

APPEAL TO ELECTORATE

Justice Party Campaign Begins

There wouldn't be any difference at all if they were judged by their actions too.

* * * *

The shooting of Nazi leaders had a golden side too, we find—almost a gold digging operation.

The ashes of Gregor Strasser were returned to his widow but his gold ring was kept back. They got even more. Strasser's sons returned the watches given to them by Herr Hitler who is their godfather. And they are gold watches.

* * * *

Oh, yes, Herr Hitler is their god-father. But we don't propose to offer any comment on the precious metallic value of the "godfather."

Ye gods!

* * * *

"For reasons best known to himslef Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer," says a contemporary, "did not move the adjournment of the House to discuss the report of the Indian Colonisation Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of the Union of South Africa."

This is like lugubriously giving publicity to an open secret.

Test Surprises At Leeds

England Wickets Skittled Out For 200

FIELD DAY FOR BOWLERS

Australia Open Steady But Meet With Early Disaster

ENGLAND ... ... 1st Innings 200
Australia ... ... 1st Innings 39
(for 3 wkts).

LONDON, July 20.

Wyatt won toss for England for the third time in succession and took the first batting on a wicket which he himself described before the play commenced as "feather bed."

In the absence of Sutcliffe, Keeton opened with Walters.

Walters started off by hitting twice to the boundary in Wall's first over but later played with extreme caution.

Following Keeton's departure at 43 Hammond was nearly bowled by Wall with an offbreak. Walters then gave an easy return catch to Chipperfield. At lunch Hammond and Hendren were batting with the score at 96 for two.

"REMARKABLE COLLAPSE."

On resumption 30,000 witnessed England suffer a remarkable collapse after Hammond and Hendren had carried the total to 135. At this total both Hammond and Hendren were out, both being clean bowled.

Leyland and Wyatt then stayed to add 33 runs, and two more wickets fell for two runs. Leyland being out l.b.w. at 168 and Wyatt being stumped at 170.

ONLY 10 RUNS AFTER TEA.

Only 10 runs had been added to the score after tea when both Ames and Hopwood were out at 189.

England was at the wicket for 286 minutes to score 200 runs.

Australia opened with Brown and Ponsford and seemed to be sure. Brown's wicket, however, fell when he had scored 15 and two others followed suit, leaving Ponsford not out with 27 at close of play.

England	*Australia*
WYATT (Capt.)	WOODFULL (Capt.,
WALTERS	BRADMAN
HAMMOND	McCABE
HENDREN	PONSFORD
LEYLAND	GRIMMETT
AMES	O'REILLY
VERITY	OLDFIELD
MITCHELL (Derbyshire)	CHIPPERFIELD
BOWES	DARLING
KEETON	BROWN
HOPWOOD	WALL
Twelfth Man:	Twelfth Man
NICHOLS	BROMLEY

There was an attendance of 20,000 when the start was made.

Wyatt in the previous Tests had spun the coin with his left hand, in view of his right hand being injured. To-day he tried four times unsuccessfully to spin with his right, and eventually spun a half-sovereign with his left, which was evidently lucky.

The crowd was sorry for the absence of Sutcliffe, but cheered when Walters, who opened with Keeton, drove the very first ball, a short one from Wall, to the cover boundary and hit the third ball from the same bowler, to the leg-boundary. McCabe sent down a maiden over to Keeton. After half an hour's play the score was 25 for no loss of wickets, Walters scoring 13 and Keeton 12.

FIRST WICKET FALLS.

The batsmen appeared to be confident and played freely. Keeton was executing his leg-side strokes neatly, and then he scored his first boundary by crisply square-cutting an over-pitched ball from Wall to the tents. A double change was then made, Chipperfield relieved Grimmett at and O'Reilly replacing Wall at 30. Keeton late-cutting Grimmett beautifully sent up 43 on the board, and then the first wicket fell, Keeton being caught by Oldfield off O'Reilly.

"FEATHER BED."

The wicket appeared to be easy; Wyatt described it as "feather bed" before batting. O'Reilly was maintaining a tantalising length. Eventually he drew Keeton into making a defensive stroke. Keeton did not cover the ball sufficiently, and whipping in from the leg the ball curled off the edge of the bat into Oldfield's hands. Hammond joined walters.

A BRIGHT SPELL.

Walters was now scoring only in singles. Then with a couple to the square-leg he sent up 50 as a result of 65 minutes' play. Hammond opened with a typical off-boundary off Grimmett. Bradman stopped another fierce one when every one was looking for it to the cross boundary. Then Walters hits O'Reilly to the mid-on boundary. The bright spell pleased the crowd, which now numbered 25,000.

WALTERS CAUGHT.

Wall and Grimmett produced a quiet spell at this stage, scoring being confined mostly to singles. Chipperfield received Grimmett at 69, but wall remained. The fast bowler nearly bowled Hammond, who missed the offbreak. Then Walters, after a long spell of defence, was out to a tame return catch.

With the score at 85 for two wickets, Hendren joined Hammond. At lunch the total was 92 runs for 2 wickets, Hammond being not-out with 24 and Hendren also not-out with 3.

HAMMOND UNCERTAIN.

The attendance on resumption numbered 30,000. Hendren glided Grimmett through O'Reilly's hands to the slip boundary, thus sending up 100, when the innings had lasted 120 minutes. Hendren got another boundary when Bradman's lightning return beat the bowler. Hammond did not attack, seeming a little uncertain in making his strokes. Grimmett was far from dangerous, and the attack was soon placed in charge of Wall and Chipperfield.

TWO SEVERE SHOCKS.

Hammond now made a couple of brilliant flashes, a drive and a hit to the square-leg, off Wall. He also went out and hit Chipperfield hard. Then England got two severe shocks that may wreck her chances. Wall shattered Hammond's wicket with the break back force. Hammond had batted for an hour. His display was not really satisfactory. Then Hendren was completely tied up by Chipperfield who hit the middle and leg-stumps. The position is now full of possibilities. Both Hammond and Hendren's wickets fell at 135.

BRILLIANT FIELDING.

Chipperfield and O'Reilly were keeping excellent length and batting was unenterprising and slow, especially in view of the brilliant fielding, particularly that of Bradman, whose anticipation was uncanny and was responsible for saving many runs. Wyatt and Leyland, trying to dig themselves in, scored only two runs in six overs, and 150 did not appear on score-board until after England had been batting for 200 minutes.

LEYLAND OUT.

Wild cheers were greeting the occasional singles, which showed that the crowd disapproved of the slow-scoring. A straight drive by Leyland was the only noteworthy stroke for half an hour. Eventually, the batsmen woke up, and Wyatt on-drove and Leyland cover-drove O'Reilly. Wyatt then twice sent Grimmett to the boundary off successive deliveries, but in O'Reilly's next over Leyland was beaten by a top-spinner, and was out leg-before-wicket.

WYATT STUMPED.

Ames, after having been at the wicket for a quarter of an hour, had not scored, when Wyatt walked out to Grimmett and missed, to be beautifully stumped by Oldfield. Wall appear to have lost some of his pace, and Ames and Hopwood easily turned him to leg to score some singles.

AMES BOWLED.

O'Reilly and Grimmett began bowling on resumption. Hopwood survived an uncomfortable over from Grimmett, but settled down and once walked yards down the pitch to pull Grimmett to the boundary. The wicket appeared to be slightly faster and Grimmett and O'Reilly were able to turn the ball more quickly. Ames was bowled off his pads in reaching forward to a good length ball. Hopwood was deceived by a well flighted ball in the next over.

England was at the wicket altogether for 286 minutes for their total of 200 runs.

Australians began their innings through Brown and Ponsford to the bowling of Bowes and Hammond. Despite the presence of fieldsmen close in to the bat, both the batsmen were making their strokes with certainty. But when Brown's wicket fell at 37, the next two wickets fell in 5 minutes for the addition of 2 runs only.

There was steadiness and certainty of batting which looked ominous for England, especially when Brown skilfully placed Bowes through the leg-trap to the boundary. Then ten minutes before time, Bowes met with sensational successes. With a beautiful low shooter, he bowled Brown offstump. Oldfield was caught off snick while Woodfull played on to Bowes who accepted it.

ENGLAND—1ST INNINGS.

Walters c and b Chipperfield	44
Keeton c Oldfield, b O'Reilly	25
Hammond b Wall	13
Hendren b Chipperfield	29
Wyatt st. Oldfield, b Grimmett	19
Leyland l.b.w., b O'Reilly	16
Ames c Oldfield, b Grimmett	9
Hopwood l.b.w., b O'Reilly	3
Verity (not out)	2
Mitchell st. Oldfield, b Grimmett	9
Bowes c Ponsford, b Grimmett	0
Extras	2
Total	200

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	M.	O.	R.	W.
Wall	18	1	57	1
McCabe	4	2	3	0
O'Reilly	18	6	35	2
Grimmett	30.4	11	57	4
Chipperfield	18	6	35	2

AUSTRALIA—1ST INNINGS.

Brown b Bowes	15
Ponsford (not out)	22
Oldfield c Ames, b Bowes	0
Woodfull b Bowes	0
Extras	2
Total (for 3 wickets)	39

FALL OF WICKETS:—37-1; 39-2; 39-3.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	M.	O.	R.	W.
Bowes	6.4	1	18	3
Hammond	6	1	9	0
Mitchell	3	0	10	0

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS

LONDON, July 20.

Following are the results of first class cricket matches which commenced on Wednesday:—

SOMERSET VS. WORCESTERSHIRE.

Somerset won by innings and 92 runs.

Somerset 522; Worcester 158 and following on 272 (Gibbons 80, J. Lee 6 for 109).

YORKSHIRE VS. WARWICKSHIRE.

Warwickshire won by 1 wicket: Yorkshire 109. Warwickshire 45. Yorkshire 159. Warwickshire 216 for 9 (Parsons 94, Macaulay 4 for 67.

GLOUCESTER VS. DERBY.

Gloucester won on first innings. Derby 224. Gloucester 337. Derby 333. (Smith 131, Skinner 102). Gloucester fifty-four for nil.

NORTHANTS VS. KENT.

Kent won by innings and 62 runs. Northants 154. Kent 426 for 4 declared. Northants 210. (Timms 56, Cox 71, Freeman 8 for 103).

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE VS. SUSSEX.

Sussex won on first innings. Notts 308. Sussex 429 for 7 declared. (Parks 50, Woodhead 4 for 60). Notts 298 for 6 (Hardstaff 71, not out).—Reuter.

BISLEY WINS KOLHAPUR CUP.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, July 20.

Bisley (Canada), won the Kolhapore Cup with 1,126 points.

Mother-Country was second with 1,116.

India stood third with 1,099 pts.

MOTIHARI TOWN UNDER WATER

Communications Cut Off And People Preparing To Evacuate

MUZAFFARPUR, July 20.

Disquieting reports about flood situation in Motihari and interior of th's district have reached here.

Sakraha, in Motihari is in heavy flood. Communications with Motihari are cut off. The S'gauli and Simra Rail route is splashed with water and the Parallel Road is under 3 feet water. Motihari town is also under water. Water is still rising.

PEOPLE TO BE FOREWARNED

At an emergent meeting yesterday, it was decided that the Superintendent of Police should send immediate information to Manapur, Sakra, Sadar and Katra Police stations to forewarn the people against expected rise of water in the Gandak within 2 or 3 days.

Expeditious methods of informing the people on both sides of the Gandak should be used so that people may be ready to evacuate. The Officer-in-charge of boats also was asked to be in readiness.

In Sitamarhi, 15 villages are badly effected and people are taking shelter on high roads.—United Press. U

PUBLIC OPINION AGAINST STRIKE

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.

The General Strike Committee has passed a further resolution requesting in the interests of peace and good-will that the State troops should be withdrawn from all the cities.

It is generally conceded that the strike has ended by the force of public opinion as the citizens revolted against taking orders from self-constituted authorities. The Labour Leaders apparently saw their power weakening on all sides, and the growing public resentment aroused by the discomforts and annoyances attendant on the strike.—Reuter's Special.

ARNOLD BENNETT'S WILL

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, July 19.

A legal battle over the testamentary rights to the benefits, accruing from the Arnold Bennett copyrights, was opened and the Chancery Division in the action by Mr. Bennett's wife, defended by Rorothy Cheston.

Bennett executed the deed of separation in 1921 leaving approximately two-thirds of the esate to his wife and subsequently lived with Dorothy Cheston, who presented him with a child. The will was dated 16-10-1925, and gave Dorothy all possessions except those covenanted to his wife.

Sir William Jowett for the widow argued that the man was not entitled during his lifetime to dispose to a third party of possessions with the object of frustrating the earlier covenant.

ECLIPSE STAKES

King Salmon Is Winner

LONDON, July 20.

Eclipse Stakes run at Sandown Park over a distance of one mile and quarter resulted as follows:—

KING SALMON	1
UMIDWAR	2
WINDSOR LAD	3

—Reuter.

DERBY WINNER FINISHES THIRD

Attending the Sandown Park races after their successful visit to Lancashire, their Majesties saw King Salmon win the rich Eclipse Stakes in the record time of 1,264 and four-fifths seconds by half length from Umidwar, while the Derby winner Windsor Lad which started favourite was only able to run into the third place.

King Salmon's jockey Harry Wragg has now won this race 4 times.

The winner now goes to the stud.

Another interesting event in the afternoon's racing was provided by the fact that Gordon Richards registered his 100th win this season, and is thus well ahead of his nearest rival but below his figure of 126 on the corresponding day last year.—Reuter.

ECLIPSE STAKES

LONDON, July 20.

The following were the starting prices:—

Four/one Kingsalmon, three/one Umidwar, five/two Windsor Lad.

Ten ran, won by half-length; same length separated second and third.—Reuter's Special.

NEW CASTE IN INDIAN ARMY

Select Committee Rejects Proposal To Removal Distinctions

SIMLA, July 20.

The Select Committee of the Assembly on the Mechanical Lighters' Bill he'd a brief sitting and decided unanimously to reduce duty on indigenous manufactured lighters from Rs. 2 per lighter to Re. 1/8. The Committee decided in respect of imported lighters to impose an import duty of 50 per cent 'ad valorem.'

The Select Committee on the Bill amending the Army Act for creating a separate class for new type of officers passing from the Indian Sandhurst held its first sitting to-day.

It is understood that an amendment was moved for removing the word "Indian" from the title of the new type of officres, but it was rejected by a small majority.

Several members emphasised that the new type of officers should not have a lower status in any sphere as compared with British officers and hence wished to study the conditions of service etc. which the British officers enjoyed.

All this material has been promised to the members who are meeting again on the 29th.—A.P.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

General Meeting Of Members To-morrow

A general meeting of the members of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Hall, when the policy work of the Party will be discussed.—All members of the Party are requested to attend.

DILLINGER AT BASEBALL MATCH

Killer Calmly Watches Game At Chicago

NEW YORK, (By Mail)

"Killer" John Dillinger, who has been reported dead again and again since his gaol-break on March 3, is now said to have been seen calmly taking his seat at a Chicago baseball match.

The informant is Robert Volk who also witnessed the killer's escape from prison.

Volk told the police that when he remarked to Dillinger at the match: "This is getting a habit," the bandit replied without a trace of nervousness: "It certainly is."

Every police officer in America has been warned to watch for Dillinger, and to shoot him on sight.

PT. JAWAHAR LAL'S HEALTH

Interview With Mrs. Kamla Nehru

The Allahabad correspondent of "Tribune" writes:—

Mrs. Kamala Nehru, Mr. Hatheesingh and Mrs. Hatheesingh (Krishna Nehru) arrived here this evening after interviewing Pt. Jawaharlal in Dehradun jail. Pt Jawaharlal appears to be all right just now having maintained his weight during the last fortnight.

Questioned what impression he had formed, Mr. Hatheesingh said Pt. Jawaharlal was maintaining his health. It appears that the much talked of snake which appeared in Pt. Jawaharlal's cell—about which a report was published in the "Tribune" causing sensation in some unexpected and self-complacent quarters—has been removed by the jail authorities from Pt. Jawaharlal's cell, as Mrs. Kamla Nehru told me she did not see it there. Probably Pt. Jawaharlal would have like to keep it as a memento.

Tonight Sir Samuel Hoare's statement in the Commons about Pt. Jawaharlal was read at the Anand Bhavan on Mrs. Kamla Nehru's return. I found that Mrs. Kamala Nehru like the brave lady that she is was not at all perturbed at it. "That makes the position quite clear", she said and there was no faltering in her voice. I happened to remark: "There is no hope left." "What hope?" She said nonchalantly and I quickly realized her reaction to my remark. Mrs. Kamla Nehru, of course, is the last person to hope for Pt. Jawaharlal's release by the grace of the Government earlier than his full term of imprisonment.

Mr. Hatheesingh will remain here for a week.

"F" WARD CONGRESS DISPUTE TAKES NEW TURN

President And Secretary Tender Resignations Following Committee's Refusal To Confirm Settlement

The settlement of the dispute arrived at by the President, Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi, of the "F" Ward Distt. Congress Committee and Mr. B.N. Maheishri, President of the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee, through the intervention of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. K.F. Nariman, formed the subject of a heated debate at the meeting of the Managing Committee of the "F" Ward Distt. Congress Committee on Friday night and resulted in a first-class crisis.

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai presented the terms of settlement for the confirmation of the Committee and Mr. L.V. Kondaya, Secretary of the Committee, seconded the proposition.

Mr. S.B. Mahadeshwar opposed the motion and was supported by Mr. M.R. Shetty and others.

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai explained the circumstances leading to the intervention of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Nariman and the details of the terms of settlement. After a prolonged debate the motion for the confirmation of the settlement was thrown out by 6 votes to 3. Five members remained neutral.

Following this decision of the Committee Messrs. Jinabhai Joshi and Kondaye submitted their resignation of their offices which would come up for consideration at the next meeting of the Committee.

ANTI-AWARD AGITATION

Pressure On Malaviya To Stick To His Views At All Costs

BENARES, July 20.

No fresh indication is available of the attitude which Pandit Malaviya may adopt in respect of the Communal Award, but it is learnt that he is being strongly urged not to change his attitude and contest the Assembly elections with a view to getting the Award modified, while supporting the Congress representatives in the Assembly in regard to all other public matters.

It is also believed that prominent persons from all parts of the country holding similar views are likely to come to Benares soon after the Congress Working Committee meeting to discuss this matter with Pandit Malaviya.

Mr. Aney who accompanied the Pandit to Benares has left for Calcutta.—A.P.

MECHANICAL LIGHTER BILL

Discussion In Select Committee

SIMLA, July 20.

The Select Committee on the Mechanical Lighter Bill met this morning under the presidency of Sir Nripendra Sircar and concluded its labours.

It was suggested that the duty on the mechanical lighter, which was meant to be a prohibitive one, should be reduced from Rs. 2 per lighter to one rupee and eight annas.

The suggestion was accepted by the Government of India. The reduction in duty, it is thought, will make possible the establishment of indigenous industry of mechanical lighters.

Those present included Messrs. Sitaram Raju, Lahiri, Choudhuri, Navalrai, S.R. Pandit, Bhai Parmanand, Sardar Harban Singh Brar, Mr. Studd, Mr. Ghuznavi, Mr. Raisman Grantham, Mr. Wajihuddin and Sir James Grigg.—United Press.

CEYLON & ANTI-JAP QUOTA

LONDON, July 20.

News of the Ceylon Board's reluctance to enforce anti-Japanese quota did not cause a surprise among the Government circles in London as recent indications foreshadowed such a development.

It is at present too early to say what steps the Government will take, but Reuter understands that the Governor of Ceylon could, if necessary, assume power and enforce the quota.—Reuter.

NAZI IDEALS ARE SACROSANCT

Criticism Amongst Students Must Cease

BERLIN, July 19.

Criticism of Nazi ideals among students must cease, insisted Herr Friedrich, the Storm Troop leader, addressing the Hanover High School. Rather be wrong with your leaders than right against them, Herr Friedrich admonished. —Reuter.

LONDON, July 20.

The Rifle Association's Silver Medal and Silver Badge, for the highest aggregate in the second stage of the King's Prize Bisley has been won by C. Company, Sergeant-Major and W. R. Clarke, Bombay Battalion, A. F. I.

JAP PREMIER CHEWS CUD

Doleful Story Of Past Difficulties & Strenous Efforts For Future

TOKIO, July 20.

"Japan is faced with difficulties in politics, foreign relationships, finance, and economics," declared the new Premier, Admiral Okada in a statement of policy.

He added "Government will reinforce national defences in consequence of the international situation.

Government will endeavour to bring the naval conference to a successful conclusion through a fair and reasonable programme, guaranteeing Japan's national defences.

"Politics must be purified, official discipline strictly enforced in order to reive popular confidence while the national spirit must be cultivated. The Government's programme also comprises of balancing the budget; and promises comprehensive industrial development as also administrative, and educational reforms."—Reuter.

GENERAL STRIKE FIZZLES OUT

Thousands Return To Work In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.

Thousands of strikers have returned to work and conditions in the city are rapidly returning to normal. The municipal trams are now working without escorts. During the past 24 hours they have carried 300,000 passengers—a record for a single day.

The food blockade has been raised and countless lorries laden with supplies have arrived in the strike area. It is regarded as a good sign of the temper prevailing, that none of these lorries although unescorted were molested. —Reuter.

Collapse Of Strike Universal

OAKLAND, July 20.

With the calling off of the stoppage here to-day, the collapse of the general strike is now universal in all the bayside cities..

Transport workers, however, refused to remove freight from the water-front until the maritime strike was settled.—Reuter.

SAMOS SHOOTING INCIDENT CLOSED

Turkish Battleship Will Participate In Funeral Ceremony

ISTANBUL, July 20.

There was no indication of malice on either side, states a communique issued by the Foreign Ministry with reference to the Samos shooting.

The two Governments have reached a friendly decision to hold a funeral service for Surgeon-Lieut. Robinson over the scene of the incident. A Turkish battleship will participate in the ceremony after which the regrettable incident will be considered closed.—Reuter.

SPECIAL POWER TO BELGIAN GOVT.

BRUSSELS, July 20.

The Chamber by 89 votes to 77, with 7 abstentions passed the Bill granting the Government special powers for 6 months to adopt measures for the financial and economic reconstruction of the country.—Reuter.

Readers' Views

BIHAR RELIEF COMMITTEE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Our attention has been drawn to an article appearing in the Press which is to the effect that Messrs. Nathoomal Naraidas, Merchants of Amritsar, have written to us asking us to publish a statement of accounts for the satisfaction of our donors and of the work done by us so far. We regret to note that we have not received any such letter from Messrs. Nathoomal Naraidas, and even if they had sent any such letter it was their duty to wait for a reply from us before rushing to the print. So far as the allegation in the aforesaid letter is concerned, it appears to us to be meaningless. We have been the recipients of so many items of donations that the attempt that we made in the beginning of our activities to acknowledge receipts through the Press proved a failure in-as-much-as the Press refused to publish long lists covering at times 4 to 5 pages. But no one can now say that any sum sent to us has remained unacknowledged. Be that as it may, we have already informed the public that we are going to submit on the occasion of the next General meeting of the B. C. R. C. on the 3rd August a statement of accounts which will contain both the receipts and the disbursements of the money received.

The complaint that the public has not been kept informed about our activities is still more groundless. We have from week to week published reports received from all our district head-quarters, and any one who keeps himself in touch with the Press will bear testimony to this fact. Our Publicity officer has been sending reports not only to the local Press but also the Press all over the country and also the foreign Press. But there is no remedy to uninformed criticism. However, we would like to tell the public that at the next meeting of the B. C. R. C. on the 3rd August we intend to submit a detailed report of our activities up to the 30th June.—Yours, etc.,

VIVESHMA BULLABH SAHAY,
Secretary,
Behar Central Relief Committee.
Patna, July 17.

Meat Eating

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad that educated men have made the question of meat diet a matter of thought and discussions. This is an age of rationalism. Man is a rational being and as such his actions ought to be guided by reason. But in the matter of diet most men in our country seem to be guided more by taste and force of habit than by reason and science. Under the circumstances it is a welcome thing that educated men like Mr. R. K. Medheker and his opponents like Mr. Daji and others have been discussing the question of meat diet versus vegetarian diet. Mr. Medheker would do well if he put forth his arguments from some definite point of view and gave his opinion by relying upon reason instead of individual instances. He himself does not approve of such instances and yet he himself cites them. We believe in an age when science rules. Habits and customs that do not stand the test of science and reason are generally discarded. I humbly suggest that the question of meat diet should be put to honest scientific test as is being done in countries like America and England and then we should decide which diet is preferable for man.

Some useful literature expounding new thoughts on diet can be had from the Bombay Humanitarian League, 149, Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2.—Yours, etc.

J. N. MANKAR.

Bombay, July 18.

Religion In Schools

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is desirable to introduce the system of giving religious instructions to students in all schools, if practicable, but it is deplorable to find that in some of the Christian Convent schools non-Christian students are compelled to attend the Bible Hour. Under the benign British rule and under the Queen Victoria Charter of 1857, the State has wisely refrained from interfering with the different religions of Her Majesty's subjects in India, and each one is free to follow the dictates of his conscience in matters, religious. When the State permits the Freedom of Conscience, it is certainly highly objectionable for some of our Convent Schools, receiving Government grants, and conducted under Government control, to enforce the attendance of non-Christian students during Bible hours. There are many private schools, where arrangement is made to give free religious instructions to boys and girls of different communities by their own religious preccpts. The number of non-Christians students both boys and girls in such Christian Schools is sufficiently large, and they are charged double the amount of fees, usually charged to Christian students, and such schools also receive a larger quota of Government grants, than other Indian schools.

Now if the authorties of such Christian Schools were to arrange and give proper facilities for imparting religious instruction, there would be many Pundits, Moulvis and Dastoors found, who would be quite willing to give free religious instructions to students of their own communities. But until that is done it is wrong and positively objectionable for the school authorities, without the tacit consent of the parents to compel non-Christian students to attend the Bible hour.—Yours, etc.

B. H. DAROOWALLA.

July 19.

Preventive Service

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Whilst it is very gratifying to note that the Government of India have made due provision for the Anglo-Indian community in its recent Home Department resolution with regard to representation in public services, yet I am apt to comment, without detracting any merit from the said resolution, on the present system of recruitment in the Preventive Department of the Bombay Customs service, which is defective in toto.

One of the clauses embodied in the resolution states that in the Preventive Department, where special qualifications are required, the present system of recruitment whereby posts are reserved for Anglo-Indians will be maintained. I am, however, at a discount to know what these special qualifications are. For granting the minimum qualification to be the Senior Cambridge or any other secondary equivalent examination, as in the case of other services, I can safely say that, in spite of a great number of aspirants possessing these adequate qualifications, the authorities concerned not seldom recruit men, whose educational qualifications are much lower.

Moreover, being one of the most lucrative of subordinate services and, consequently having a large number of aspirants with the right talent, the vacancies arising from time to time should be made known to the public through the medium of leading papers and open competition which is a feature with the Government should be resorted to.

Lastly, there is a great influx of candidates from outside provinces, who, strange tod say, form the nucleus of the new men recruited into the service during the last five years.

From the points advanced it will be seen that the plight of the local qualified Anglo-Indian candidate is nothing but wretched. I, therefore, consider that it is a moral obligation on the part of the Government to institute inquiries and reorganize the present system of recruitment in the first instance.—Yours, etc.

CLARENCE JACKSON.

Sajun Bldngs., Trafalgar Square Byculla.

July 14.

MIDNIGHT SURPRISE FOR KIDNAPPERS

Story Of Midnight Raid In Quetta Villages

QUETTA, July 20.

Local political authorities, it is understood, rescued two boys from the clutches of kidnappers when the levies carried out a midnight raid on two villages near Quetta. It is also stated that one of them a boy of tender age, had been confined in an underground cellar in the village of Nau Hissar.

Four persons are reported to have been arrested in this connection and great efforts are being made by the levy force to round up the gang which, for sometime, has been kidnapping children from Quetta and suburbs.—A.P.

Vivid Story Of Germany's Blood Bath

How Hitler Stamped Out Storm Troop Mutiny In Nick Of Time

Chancellor's Dramatic Appearance At Rendezvous Of Conspirators

A graphic account of the swift and ruthless manner in which the Hitler and Goering, on getting report of the intended coup of the Storm Troop leaders, suppressed the revolt, by summary arrest and execution of the principal conspirators, is given by the "Sunday Express" special correspondent in Berlin, Mr. D. Sefton Delmar, which in a despatch dated Saturday midnight (June 30) writes as follows:—

A mutiny of Hitler's three and a half million Storm Troop Army has overnight been stamped out in blood by the ruthless energy of Hitler and Goering, with the aid of a handful of well-armed and determined police, Reichswehr and S.S. troops (the black-uniform special guard).

Roehm, the broken-nosed soldier adventurer, who commanded the Storm Troop Army and held a portfolio in Hitler's Ministry, is in gaol stripped of all his offices. Reports of his suicide are denied.

Scores of Storm Troop leaders are dead. Seven of Roehm's most intimate commanders were shot out of hand this morning by Hitler's special execution squad in the courtyard of the Brown House, Munich, shortly after they had been taken prisoner.

Other Storm Troop leaders, as General Goering with a grim smile announced at a meeting of newspaper men this afternoon, have "committed suicide from remorse."

The others were shot while resisting, so it is alleged, the police and soldiers who had been sent out to capture them.

Many more are under arrest awaiting trial by court martial.

The most poignant tragedy of all, however, is of the fifty-two-year-old von Schleicher, the man who preceded Hitler as Chancellor, and whom millions of Germans had hailed hopefully as the iron man of a new Germany.

The whole career of this man, the "Socialite Chancellor," whose name translated in English means "The Creeper" has been one of wire-pulling, intrigues and plot.

This time he was plotting with his old friend Roehm to return to power.

PLOT HAS FAILED

Their programme, which would enrich a number of desperate adventurers, was a new campaign of terror against the Jews, action against the Junkers and against the capitalists, and expropriation of the rich.

The plot has failed.

At dawn this morning General von Schleicher was surprised in his Potsdam home by armed plain-clothes men of the secret police.

The general drew his revolver, which he always kept by him. But before he could pull the trigger the detectives had drawn theirs.

His beautiful young wife, whom he had married only two years ago, and who was passionately devoted to him, flung herself as a shield in front of him.

Both collapsed on the floor, killed by the same bullet.

Hitler and his Conservative friends are the undoubted masters of Germany tonight.

Roehm's challenge has been completely routed. But it has completely changed the face of Nazi Germany.

The decisive struggle for leadership between the Conservative faction of the von Papen group and the "Radicals" of the Goebbels faction has been decided at least for the time being.

Hindenburg, Goering and von Papen are the victors, for Roehm was counted as belonging to the group of the Goebbels' "Left."

But there can be no doubt that this mutiny of the Storm Troops and the method of its suppression have seriously undermined the authority of the Nazi regime.

HITLER INFORMED

And it will take all of Hitler's enormous personal prestige to regain the ground lost.

The events of to-day may have serious after-effects during the coming period of grave stress when a shortage of foodstuffs and raw material is expected to be combined with a sweeping reduction of wages throughout the country.

It was two days ago that Hitler first gained certainty that his old ally Roehm was plotting against him.

Quietly and calmly he prepared everything for drastic action.

He started off on one of his ordinary tours in order to allay the suspicions of the conspirators.

He flew off in his airplane to inspect the labour camps in the west of Germany.

Roehm meanwhile had summoned a meeting for to-day of all the Storm Troop leaders. They were to meet in Munich, when at this meeing he proposed to announce to them that Hitler, won over by Papen and the Conservatives, had deserted his Storm Troops in favour of their jealous rivals, and the professional army of the Reichswehr.

He proposed to tell them that it was in accordance with the wishes of the Reichswehr that Hitler was sending the Storm Troops on furlough for two months in preparation of their final dissolution.

This dissolution he was going to call on them to resist by an open mutiny.

Hitler, while he was flying from camp to camp, was quickly making his preparations in collaboration with General Goering and his old comrade-in-arms, Captain Lutze, whom he afterwards appointed chief of the Strom Troops in place of Roehm.

And then at 2 o'clock this morning came the dramatic moment.

Hitler had received notice that the first Storm Troops, led by Roehm's comrades, Schneidhuber and Schmidt, had started to demonstrate in the streets of Munich.

He summoned to him his pilot, Captain Bauer.

"We shall now fly to Munich," he said.

The party entered the airplane and soon they were speeding through the air from Bonn to Munich, where they landed at 4 o'clock this morning.

They raced in their fast cars to the Bavarian Ministry of the Interior, where they found Schneidhuber and Schmidt prisoners.

HITLER ENTERS

They had been arrested by Dr. Wagner, the Bavarian Minister of the Interior.

Hitler walked up to the two officers, his face flushed with anger.

With his own hands he tore the epaulettes from their Storm Troop uniforms and then turned on his heel without a word and left the room.

Schneidhuber and Schmidt were then hurried in closed cars to the Brown House, where they were taken into the courtyard and shot.

Hitler then, accompanied by a small escort, drove out to Wiessee, the Bavarian mountain resort which had been chosen by Roehm as his headquarters.

Hitler himself entered the house with his companions, and went straightway to the bedroom of Roehm.

"You are under arrest," said Hitler to the man who, eleven years ago, had marched with him through the bullet-swept streets of Munich and fought behind a common barricade.

Lieut. Heines, the Silesian "fehme" murderer, and Count Spreti, Roehm's young adjutant, were with him. Both were arrested.

The official report states that Heines was arrested in "circumstances of disgusting debauchery."

Practically all of Roehm's staff were arrested with him, and at eight o'clock the private bodyguard arrived in lorries in Wiessee.

It was a critical moment. Loyalty to their leader might have bidden these men to resist.

Hitler, armed only with his hunting crop, walked over to the lorry and raised his arm in salute. The men saulted back with a threefold "Heil, Hitler!"

LAY DOWN YOUR ARMS

Hitler then told them what had happened, and ordered them to lay down their arms. They did so without a murmur.

The prisoners were loaded into cars and lorries and taken to Munich. Hitler followed in his own car.

Meanwhile Storm Troop leaders coming from all parts of Germany were being arrested on their way to a meeting.

Those who were not arrested, because they were loyal to Hitler, were ushered into the red morocco leather senate hall of the Brown House.

Then at twelve o'clock Hitler himself entered the meeting which Rohem had prepared for so different a purpose.

Speaking with military shortness he informed them of what had happened, and called upon them to help him in reforming the Storm Troops and stamping out the immorality, debauchery and luxurious living which had crept in under the leadership of Roehm.

"I demand of the Storm Troop leaders," he said, "the same blind obedience and unconditional discipline which I demand of the Storm Troops.

"I demand that every Storm Troop leader and political leader, who in his public and moral conduct is not blameless, be imdiately removed from the party and from the Storm Troops.

"I demand especially of the Storm Troop leader that he shall be an example of simple living.

"I do not wish Storm Troop leaders to give expensive banquets or take part in them. We were not invited to such banquets before. We have no reason for attending them now.

"Storm Troop leaders or political leaders who get drunk in public are unworthy of leading their people.

"I expect all Storm Troop leaders to help preserve the Storm Troop as a clean and pure institution.

"Especially do I wish it that every mother can send her son into the Storm Troop, the Hitler Party, and the Hitler Youth movement without fear that he may there be morally corrupted.

"I do not wish to see a continuation of the inflation of the Storm Troops with thousands of unnecessary but expensive staffs.

"In promotions I don't want abstract knowledge to be the only motive, but proven loyalty and the will to sacrifice.

"I have in my Storm Troops an enormous army of loyal and courageous henchmen. It is these men who have conquered Germany for me, and not the clever turncoats of 1933 and after."

"Millions of our comrades, even to-day, lack the most necessary things of life. They are not jealous of those on whom fortune has smiled, but it is unworthy of a National Socialist to enlarge still further the distance between need and fortune.

"I forbid especially that funds of the party, of the Storm Troops or any other public funds, be used for banquets, cocktail parties or other festivities.

"The luxurious headquarters of Roehm, in Berlin, in which more than £2,000 a month was spent on banquets, must be broken up at once.

"I do not wish Storm Troop leaders to drive about in expensive motor-cars or use service funds for the purpose of buying such cars. The same applies to the leaders of the political organisation."

When he had finished his speech the Storm Troop leaders moved to the depths by the sincerity of Hitler's emotion, broke into an enthusiastic chorus of "Heil, Hitler!"

Hitler answered with a mute raising of his hand and then left the room.

Meanwhile, in Berlin, as in the rest of Germany, General Goering has been taking action.

At one o'clock I was driving along the Tiergartenstrasse, Berlin's Park-lane, to the "Sunday Express" office, when I was held up by a long traffic block.

TROOPS CUT OFF AREA

A line of raincoated and steel-helmeted Reichswehr soldiers were stretched across the road armed with carbines.

An entire block had been cut off. Nobody knew what it was all about.

"I hope it is not a riot," said my frightened taxi-driver.

"What! A riot in Hitler's Berlin?" I asked. "Surely such a thing is impossible?"

The man shrugged his shoulders.

I then discovered that the cordon had been drawn round the palatial flat of Roehm and round the neighbouring Storm Troop headquarters.

Both were being searched and all their occupants being taken away in lorries and motor-cars under arrest.

Wild rumours were current that a minenwerfer (a mine-thrower) had been discovered in the courtyard of the staff headquarters, aimed on the German War Office, headquarters of the hostile Reichswehr which Roehm had hoped to command but had been refused by Hitler and Hindenburg.

Throughout the afternoon soldiers in steel helmets and police with carbines had been on patrol.

Berlin was placed in a state of emergency, with the police under orders to shoot at sight any one making the slightest disturbance.

Motor-cycle despatch riders rode hither and thither. In the evening, news of Roehm's dismissal and of the nature of his arrest was published in Berlin in special editions.

"ABOUT TIME"— PUBLIC VERDICT

I made a tour of the city. Everywhere I found excited groups debating and discussing the sensational news.

Nowhere, however, was there any demonstration—neither in the working-class quarters nor in the residential districts.

There was much laughter, however, and a resigned shaking of heads.

"About time, too," was the general verdict at Hitler's declaration that the young brown bosses were to stop riding about in expensive motor-cars.

At ten o'clock this evening, Hitler, accompanied by Goebbels and Himmler, the Chief of the Secret Police—whom I know from personal knowledge to have been an intimate friend of Roehm—arrived in Berlin to-night in Hitler's private airplane.

They went to the Chancellory and discussed with General-Goering further measures to be taken.

A police cordon has been thrown around the Government quarters where Hitler slept during the night. Nobody is allowed to pass.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Growing Tainted Revenue

Figures revealed by the recent auction of liquor shops show that Bombay and its suburbs are going wet. The fee obtained for the sale of a single toddy-shop in the City Rs. 23,000—shows the remarkable extent to which the craze of the liquor traders to overbid has gone. The Excise Department, in its turn, is making the way easy by allowing the licensees to pay only a quarter of the dues in advance and satisfying themselves with only a sixth of the security of what they used to demand. There are cases where the Abkari Department has secured 100 per cent. more than last year's proceeds. The tree-foot booths licences are given under certain rules, which provide that the toddy should be sold on the spot where toddy is tapped and the sales of toddy must be only from the trees allotted to the licence-holder. These rules are, more often than not, honoured in their breach.

Bombay's Fruit-Markets

The fruit-vendors of Bombay, perhaps, impress a stranger here more than any one else. All sorts of vegetables and fruits of various varieties, fresh and flavoursome, are stowed away in baskets with inviting freshness. More often than not, customers are 'roped in,' before they have the time to discover their mistake, for these Dakhshini women who are mostly vendors of fruits and vegetables here, are no prudes and can be seen in the Byculla Vegetable Market tugging at your coat-tails, if you have any, and making the best of a bad bargain thereby.

The Byculla Market begins work as early as 3 a.m. and by 7 o'clock, but for some litterings, it is deserted. When it is already morning, one will be surprised to see only some bits of straw, broken baskets and paper covers used for the fruits and a few reigning cocks with their families strutting along triumphantly over a deserted market.

During the rest of the day we see the market shifted to various other places. These markets, are of course, comparatively quite local in importance, near the Charni Bazaar Junction, Null Bazaar and Parsi Bazaar Gate and various other places. But the one unfortunate thing about these markets is that they leave behind them quite a lot of peels of plaintains and other slippery skins of vegetables over which pedestrians, forgetting themselves in picking up their noses to the flavour of the last lingering remnants, are apt to slip off their feet. They are not really uncommon or pleasant occurrences which must remind once again the authorities of their lack of promptness.

PROGRESS OF NATIONAL INSURANCE Co., Ld.

The National Insurance Company, Limited, held its 27th annual general meeting, at Calcutta recently. In the course of the Directors' Report for the period of 12 months from 1st January to 31st December, 1933, submitted before the Shareholders, it was stated:

During the year 11,474 New Life Proposals were received for sums aggregating Rs. 2,12,27,035. Of this number 9058 were accepted and resulted in New Policies assuring an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,67,15,163 including Sums Reassured. The rest were either declined or accepted on terms which have not been agreed to by the Proposers, or are awaiting completion. The net annual Premium Income attaching to the New Life Business for the year after deducting sums re-assured, is Rs. 8,42,479-15.

During the year claims on account of death have been presented for an aggregate sum of Rs. 6,53,778 and the further sum of Rs. 8,14,014-5 become due in respect of matured Endowment Assurances. The Life Assurance Fund including the other Reserve Funds now amounts to Rs. 2,05,38,459-1-7 as compared with Rs. 1,83,35,045-11-5 at the beginning of the year. The funds have thus increased during the year by the substantial sum of Rs. 22,03,413-6-2. The total Interest Income of the Company on its Investments was Rs. 8,82,894-10-4 after deducting Income Tax. The ratio of Expenses of Management to Premium Income in the Life Revenue Account is 27.4 per cent.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

Mr. J. Chaudhuri, who presided over the meeting in the course of moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts said:

'The figures in the Accounts before you are, I think, satisfactory. Our steady development proceeds.

Our New Business sum assured has increased by a little over 7 per cent of last year's figure. Interest income is, of course, down as is to be expected and for the reasons I have just referred to there is no prospect of our rate of interest increasing immediately. Our expenses remain at their previous level and I hope that next year we shall be able to record a reduction.

We have realised practically Rs. 3,00,000 profit on securities and I wish to make it clear that this is actual cash profit and not an artificial figure from any writing up of securities. Our securities remain in our Balance Sheet at prices substantially below those now ruling. Our funds have increased by the substantial amount of Rs. 22,03,413 and I would stress the importance of the appreciable percentage of the whole that represents since it is another 22 lacs odd that can only be invested to yield the low rates now available. The greater the increase in Funds the more rapidly will our rate of interest earned on the whole reduce under present conditions. During the year we increased our House Property by the purchase of the freehold of a suitable building for our Madras Branch Office. We propose making certain alterations and extensions which will add to the amenities of the building, and enable us to secure a satisfactory return for the money invested from other tenants. Our Branch moved into this building early this year.

VOTE FOR SOMAN

Appeal To Non-Brahmins

A manifesto, appealing to non-Brahmin voters to vote for Mr. R. C. Soman, the Congress candidate from Satara for a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council has been issued by the following leaders of the Non-Brahmin party:

Sjt. R. G Rane, Sjt. K V Wichare, Sjt. S A Bogar, Sjt. R K Patil, Sjt. D K Patil, Sjt. B N Nalawade, Sjt. L A Phaltane; Sjt. D P Patil, Sjt. D N Patil, Sjt. Y B Patil.

SOLO FLIGHT MISHAP

SIMLA, July 20.

Information has been received from Lanore that owing to heavy landing, one of the machines of the Northern India Flying Club recently got damaged. It was a case of the pilot doing his first solo flight. The Assistant Aircraft Inspector, Mr. K L. Puri, has been deputed from Delhi to investigate the matter and report to the aviation authorities.—A.P.

Viceroy To Tour Central India

SIMLA, July 20.

The Viceroy accompanied by Lady Beatrix Stanley and staff will leave Simla on 23rd July.

Their Excellencies will visit Udaipur, Indore, Dhar, Mandu, Ratlam, Jaora, and Jaipur and return to Simla on 3rd August.—A. P.

Notable Work Done By Indian Science Institute

Its Range Of Physical Researches Covers Very Wide Field

BANGALORE, July 18.

The Annual Report of the Working of the Indian Institute of Science for the year 1933-34 is a very interesting document relating as it does the various lines of researches carried on at the Institute under the supervision of experienced and competent scientists.

Total Number Of Students.

The total number of students and other workers in the Institute during the year under review was 189, of these 61 held Institute scholarships; 7 held Research studentships; and, one held Research Fellowship.

The following Governments and Indian States maintain scholars at the Institute; Madras, 11; Bombay, 1; Central Provinces, 3; Bhavnagar, 1; while there was one Lady Tata Memorial scholar, one Sir Rattan Tata scholar, one King Edward Memorial scholar, and four others getting scholarships from other sources.

The total income for the year under review was Rs. 5,58,015 towards this the Bombay properties contributed Rs. 85,562, the Treasurer of the Charitable Endowments Rs. 2,08,383, the Government of India Rs. 1,50,600, the Government of Mysore Rs. 26,000, the Government of Madras, Rs. 5,000, the Government of Central Provinces Rs. 1,500, and the Government of Travancore Rs. 6,000.

The total expenditure was Rs. 6,10,686, showing a deficit of Rs. 52,671 on the year's working.

The most notable event during the year was the opening of the new Department of Physics with Sir C. V. Raman, the Director, as its head.

Range Of Research

"The range of physical research to-day includes the whole field of material universe from the structure of cosmos down to the constitution of the atomic nucleus. Our knowledge of the ultimate structure of matter and its properties has advanced to such a stage that the fundamental or purely theoretical aspects of Engineering and Chemistry are to-day hardly distinguishable from physics. It is recognised to a continually increasing degree that such practical subjects as Engineering, Aviation and Transport, Metalurgy, Agriculture and Medicine depend for some of their most important advances on adopting the view point of the physicist and securing his aid.

"These remarks seem necessary in order to dispel any idea that might exist that the creation of a Department of physics at the Institute is in the nature of a luxury. If the Institute is to advance its reputation as a centre of either pure or applied research, the development of a strong school of theoretical, experimental and applied physics working in close co-operation with the existing departments of the Institute should be regarded as a 'sine quo non'."

Certain investigations of commercial importance have also been carried on in the Institute. The work done in the Department of electrical technology included investigations on subjects of commercial importance.—United Press.

SILK IN A. I. C. C.'s CURRICULUM

MURSHIDABAD, July 20.

The silk merchants of Islampur, a well-known silk weaving centre in Murshidabad, have sent a deputation with a purse of Rs. 600 to Mahatmaji.

It is understood that the deputation urged Mahatmaji to consider the setback to the silk trade that is likely to result from the proposed project of excluding silk from the programme and scope of the All-India Spinners' Association.

It may be mentioned in this connection, that on account of the inclusion of silk in the curriculum of spinners' Association, Murshidabad, the silk trade received an impetus and for the last two-three years was able to maintain many educated young men of Bengal.—United Press.

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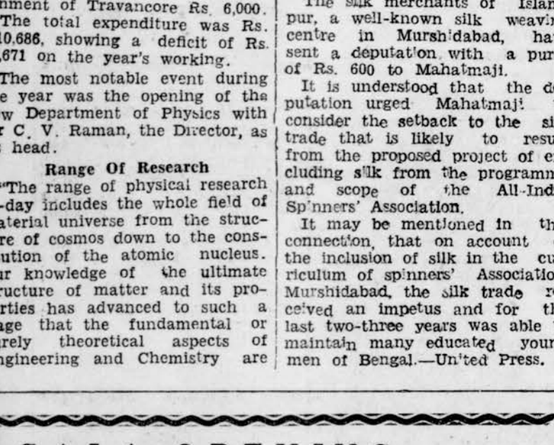

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MONSOON CURRENT STRENGTHENS AGAIN

Another Earthquake Shock Recorded In Bombay

POONA, July 20.

Both the Bay and Arabian Sea brances of the monsoon are strengthening. The unsettled conditions in the north of the Bay of Bengal have moved westwards and are located this morning in the northwest agle of the bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Kumaon Hills, East Central India East Central Provinces, Konkan, South Hyderabad, Malabar and the North Madars Coast, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and east United Provinces, while a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Tavoy, five inches; Rangoon and Bhamo, two; Bassein and Gwa, one and half; Victoria Point and Mergui, one; Silchar, six; Sibsagar, three; Berhampore, and Naya Dumka, two; Saugor Island and Burdwan, one; Jagdalpur, one and half; Raipur, one; Ratnagiri, three; Salem and Gopalpur, one and half and Mahabaleshwar and Mangolore, one.

FORECAST

The monsoon will be active in Burma, and strengthen along the west coast and north of peninsula, Central Provinces, North Madras Coast, Orissa, Southwest Bengal and Chota Nagpur, and rainfall will extend and increase in and near the Punjab Kumaon Hills.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING

Locally heavy falls of rain are likely in Orissa and East Central Provinces during the next 36 hours.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 4,130 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 7 hours 8 minutes (I.S.T.) on Thursday July 19.—A. P.

FLOOD SITUATION IN TIRHUT

RANCHI, July 19

Inquiries made by the Associated Press in official circles regarding the bood situation in Tirhut division show that heavy rains in Motihare and hills to the north have led to flooding of the basin of Sikrahara (Bur Gandak) The flood is now receding at Sugauli and aking its way towards Muzaffarpur. There is no cause for anxiety as the flood is not expected to be abnormal. The Bagmati diver is low.

The Commissioner, Tirhut division, flew over the affected area on Tuesday. Villages likely to be affected have been warned and all precautions have been taken. —A. P.

Bombay-Bound Air Mail

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 20.

With fever on Mr. Rao, pilot of Tata Aviation Department, flew in the Bombay-bound plane, at 6-10 a.m. this morning, for Ahmedabad where Mr. Vincent, the Chief Pilot of the Tata Aviation Department, will take charge from him and fly further.

ENGLISH EXPLORER MISSING

DARJEELING, July 20.

Maurice Wilson who left Darjeeling on April 25 with three Everest Porters and one pack pony, and crossed the Sikkim boundary by night at Rungpo disguised as Tibetan reached Rongbuk monastery on May 18, via Kongrala avoiding the forts and monasteries. He went to camp a second time with two porters and returned eight days later. He left again with three porters for his third camp from where he left alone carrying a light tent, three loaves of bread, and two tins of oatmeal against the porters' advice.

He gave one porter his pony with a letter of gift, and paid all of them for the whole trip. He also sent a letter to the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling asking him not to proceed against the porters. He told them that he would return in nine days' time, but they must wait a fortnight. They waited for one month and returned to Darjeeling on July 7.

Wilson has presumably perished, probably below North Col. in a crevasse in an avalanche or from exposure.—A P

OUR OBJECTIVE

(Continued from page 6.)

to draft an Australian Constitution, that its great promise should disappear unfulfilled? The Constitution we seek to prepare is worthy of any and every proposed sacrifice, for it is no ordinary measure, and must exercise no short-lived influence, since it preludes the advent of a nation ..... We are the trustees for posterity, for the unborn millions ,unknown and unnumbered, whose aspirations we may help them to fulfil and whose destinies we may attend to determine." This Convention framed a Bill; a deputation of Australian Ministers brought it to England; and Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies accepted it. The attitude of the Australian Ministers in London was clear. The Bill represented the verdict of the Australian people on their constitutional problems and the British had to make the best of it. And with minor changes it was passed by the British Parliament as the Commonwealth Act of 1900.

In 1908 the four Colonial Parliaments in South Africa also held a convention at Durban, which in 1909 drafted a Bill for the constitution of the Union of South Africa. The Bill was accepted. The Convention at Bloomfontein considered the amendments submitted by the Colonial. Parliaments and the Bill became law as the South Africa Law of 1909.

Thus every grant of Dominion Home Rule within the British Empire has been more in the nature of a treaty than a statute. In every case the treaty has been the result of a struggle, constitutional or otherwise. In each case a Constituent Assembly formulated proposals; in each case, in substance, the constitution was based on a treaty between the British Parliament and the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion concerned. This becomes explicit when we see the origin of the Irish Free State. Its constitution was obtained by a treaty signed by Great Britain and the Southern Ireland and ratified by the British Parliament and an Irish Constituent Assembly. The preamble to the constitution of the Irish Free State states: "if any provision of the said Constitution or any amendment thereof or law made thereunder is in any respect repugnant to any of the provisions of the Scheduled Treaty, it shall, to the extent only of such repugnancy, be absolutely void and inoperative."

Post-War Europe

The Constituent Assembly became the most potent political factor in Post-War Europe. The war was won by Wilson who stood forth as a champion of self-determination for down-trodden nations; and a Constituent Assembly became at once the organ of self-determination and a symbol of political enfranchisement. The Allies invited many nations of Europe old and new to convene Constituent Assemblies to determine their mode of government. During the fateful year 1918, when the Kaiser abdicated, the Germans crushed by the victorious powers and torn by internal dissensions, called a Constituent Assembly to draw up the Constitution of 1919.

The Constituent Assembly of Czechoslovakia framed its constitution, the preamble of which runs as follows: "We, the Czechoslovak nation, desirous to consolidate the perfect unity of our people, to establish the reign of justice in the Republic, to ensure the peaceful development of our native Czechoslovak land..... have adopted the following constitution for the Czechoslovak Republic." Many newly created political units followed suit. The preamble to the Estonian Constitution runs: "The Estonian people with unshaken faith and resolute will create a State based on justice, law, and liberty for the defence of external and internal peace, and as a pledge for the social progress and general welfare, liberty and progress of future generations, has drawn up and accepted through the Constituent Assembly the constitution as follows."

The sudy of different Constituent Assemblies reveals two different methods of forming them In countries where Anglo-Saxon influences predominate, the assembly is formed of members who are themselves elected by the existing provincial bodies which may or may not be elected by a restricted franchise. The other method assumes that the Assembly reflects, as accurately as possible, the views of the nation. This is achieved by adopting adult suffrage and proportional representation, which is more or less a scientific form of providing separate electorates. This method has been largely followed in Europe, and, looking to Indian conditions, is the only one which will suit India.

Thus the Constituent Assembly has come to play an important part in modern political life. The Congress stands for such an Assembly, for it alone can be the symbol of India's freedom and the source of her people's strength. Through it, India hopes to attain the dignity of an enfranchised nation, fashion its will to self-determination, and find its own soul to express it through fundamental laws.

Whether this consummation can be reached through the parliamentary effort remains to be seen. Success will largely depend upon the verdict of the votes.

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23RD DAY OF HUNGER-STRIKE

Prominent Burmans Interview Home Member

RANGOON, July 20.

Three prominent "sayadaws" accompanied by U Paw Tun and U Chan Tun, Barristers, interviewed the Home Member yesterday in connection with the hunger-strike of U Ottama's younger brother Shin Ariya as a protest against the alleged refusal to place him in "A" division.

Shin Ariya was convicted for disobeying a notice under Section 144 Cr. P.C. To--day is the 23rd day of the hunger-strike.—A. P.

The United Provinces Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee is meeting on July 27 at Benares to discuss, "inter alia", the appointment of Finance Public and Propaganda Sub-Committees and final selection of Assembly candidates.—United Press.

THE MARBLE IMAGE THAT WAS ONCE A LIVING FORM!
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BRITISH PREFERENCE LOOMS LARGE

Mysore View Of Tariff Board's Recommendations

BHADRAVATI MUST GO AHEAD WITH STEEL SCHEME

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, July 19.

Now that the Report of the Tariff Board on Steel and Iron Industry is published, the Government of Mysore, who have been anxiously awaiting the report have now under their active consideration the several recommendations of the Tariff Board, and a decision is likely to be taken very soon in regard to the starting of the manufacture of Steel in the Bhadravati Iron Works.

MERITS OF STEEL SCHEME.

"The Report of the Tariff Board is satisfactory so far as the Bhadravati Iron Works is concerned" said a prominent official of the Government who has had considerable experience of the Iron Works and who has made a special study of the various problems" and the Scheme under consideration by Government (Steel Scheme) has withstood the searching examination of the Board, and their recommendations ensure to the Works a small return, even under normal conditions, after meeting depreciation and the interest on working capital."

He added however that the report did not come up the full expectations of the Mysore Government. Some special concessions were asked for in the case of the Bhadravati Iron Works.

A very important point in the scheme of protection prepared by the Tariff Board is the emphasis they have laid on the Government of India using the power they have been given to levy off setting duties. They have strongly recommended that this provision should be made use of, in case of a fall in prices of imported material, changes in cost of manufacture in India and that it should be applied to even articles on which no protective duty is recommended. The Tariff Board have been alive to the fact that the scheme of protection they have recommended is so interelated that any alteration in the data would upset the balance of the scheme, unless it is corrected forthwith. In considering this recommendation in relation to the Mysore Iron Works, the correct perspective, I am informed, will be obtained by a study of the fair selling prices that have been calculated by the Tariff Board F. O. R. Madras. In this matter, it is exprssed that the fact that billets for re-rolling Mills will be admitted free of duty, need not disturb the calculations.

BRITISH PREFERENCE.

The reading of the Report, my interviewer continued, left the impression that the real interest of the country and the development of the Iron and Steel Industries in India, had not been in the forefront and that other considerations had assumed much more importance than in the previous reports.

Up till now, the findings of the Tariff Board had been accepted as judicial findings calculated to improve and drawn up solely in the interest of the country. But the present report showed that there had been considerable fight between the truly national and the outside interest.

The report submitted by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers of Great Britain seemed to have considerable influence in the shaping of the policy of the Tariff Board. Their appreciation of the benefits derived and to be derived by the Ottawa Pact seemed rather to be out of the question. Even in regard to pig iron the quantity exported to England and the benefit derived did not seem to warrant the concession offered to British manufacturers for the sale of their products in India.

PERIOD OF PROTECTION.

Questioned about the period of protection, I was told that any scheme of protection to be really effective must necessarily be for a long period. Under the limitations of the scheme of discriminative protection, the Board evidently were led to the conclusion that a short period of seven years would suffice. The Board expected that during the next seven years, the continental prices would very nearly approximate to real economic prices.

In connection with the Bhadravati Works, it was therefore necessary that the future course of prices should be considered. Bhadravati Iron Works was interested in the manufacture of light structures and bars. The Board expected that the manufacturing cost would be reduced by about Rs. six a ton.

Having regard to the possibilities of reducing the expenditure after the start of the operations, it was not too much to expect that Bhadravati would also show a corresponding reduction. The worst that the Works would have to face under adverse circumstances would be that the fair selling prices now calculated would be reduced by about Rs. six. Therefore the period of protection viz. seven years was not a cause for anxious consideration in proceeding with the Steel Scheme.

BHADRAVATI SCHEME.

With regard to the prices which the duties proposed, when the Bhadravati Iron Works made the representation, it was clear that there would be some reduction over the figures put by the Works. The Bhadravati Representation asked for Rs. 57 F. O. R. Madras in regard to Bhadravati Pig Iron, whereas the Tariff Board have recommended Rs. 51.

In regard to cast Iron Pipes, Bhadravati asked for a duty of Rs. 150 and the Tariff Board have recommended a duty of Rs. 130. The recommendations of the Tariff Board, in the opinion of this official whom I interviewed, might have been a little more favourable, but there seemed to be an undue anxiety on the part of the Tariff Board to limit the amount of protection to calculations of the requirements of the Steel Company.

But, even as it was, it could not be considered unsatisfactory. Taking the figures as they stood, the manufacturing expenses and interest on working capital would be fully met as also depreciation and interest at 8 per cent. on the new capital. The Works would be left with a small surplus of about two lakhs.

The Tariff Board had considered the question of the correctness of the estimate of the cost of conversion to steel. The estimates by the Bhadravati Works had been prepared and reviewed by two experts Mr. S. M. Marshall and Mr. Herr Karl Raabe. The Tariff Board examined the costs and had no alterations to suggest.

In conclusion, my interviewer opined that there need be no hesitation on the part of Government to proceed immediately with the steel scheme at Bhadravati.

"GOVT. ADOPTED METHODS OPEN TO OBJECTION"

Appointment Of Secretary-Cum-Inspector To Indian Medical Council

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

Dr. B. C. Roy, member of the Council and the Executive Committee, Indian Medical Council, has issued the following statement:—

"The Special correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika", in his inspired statement, dated Simla, the 9th of July has to my mind gone beyond the limits of the legitimate duties of a correspondent, because he has embellished the news with his views and indulged in cheap gibes regarding "political gestures and political notoriety."

The fact is, that the correspondent has missed the whole case which was put before the public by the members of the Council, who issued a statement on the 12th of June last. It was not their case that the Indian Medical Council should be an "Organ of independent Medical Profession." Let me for a moment place the facts before the public and let the people judge for themselves:—

"WELL-KNOWN FACT."

I. The Indian Medical Council Bill was passed by the Assembly after they had rejected the proposal of appointing Col. Needham, the nominee of the General Medical Council as an Inspector. What led the Assembly to take this step is well-known an does not require recapitulation.

II. In the Bill before the Assembly or at the Select Committee no proposition was included or suggested that the Secretary should also be an Inspector. A provision was made in the Bill, however, that for the first four years the Governor-General will appoint the Secretary. Why did not the Government place before the Select Committee or the Assembly their proposal that the appointed officer should combine the duties of an Inspector and a Secretary?

III. The Government asked the President of the British General Medical Council (I challenge Sir Fazli Hussain to deny this) to nominate a person who would combine the duties of an Inspector and a Secretary and get a salary of Rs. 2,500 why did the Government take this unusual step?

IV. Having made this appointment, a proposition was put before the Indian Medical Council on the 9th of March that this Secretary should be appointed an Inspector. By 15 votes against 9 the proposal was rejected. It cannot be suggested that these 15 members were not the "rational and responsible elements in the Council.' In their "unfettered" judgment they passed a resolution denying the privileges of inspection to the Secretary appointed by the Governor-General in Council. Why did they do so?

V. In January last, the Governor-General in Council, under powers given to them by the Act, promulgated certain regulations. Section 4 of this regulation lays down that no "motion" can be taken up by the Council which substantially raises the same question which had already been discussed in the Council within a year previously. This regulation—a wholesome regulation—was not promulgated by "politically-minded" notorious people, but by the Governor General in Council. Why was this regulation broken and who did it?

"SHOCK TO GOVERNMENT."

VI. Government received a shock to find that 15 respectable members of the Council refused to fall in with the views of the Governor-General in Council who arranged that the Secretary would act as an Inspector. S.O.S. messages were sent to all Provincial Governments by the authorities of the Indian Medical Council to induce the recalcitrant members some of whom were nominated by Government and others though elected were yet amenable to Government pressure to swallow their previous decision and meet again in June within "three" months to rescind their former resolution. Why were the Government so anxious to break their own regulations? Would it have made the "heavens" fall if the decision of the Indian Medical Council arrived at in March had been allowed to prevail a little while longer? But the Government for reasons best known to themselves thought otherwise and asked the nominated President to call meeting of the Council in June in Simla. Why?

VII. After a prolonged discussion as Dr. Deshmukh mentioned in his statement Sir Fazli Hussain at an informal meeting held on the 11th June agreed to a compromise. Unfortunately his experts conscious of the strength of their position refused to agree to the compromise. Why?

It is well-known that in Simla most of the members of the Council made their salaams to the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service on the day previous to the meeting, and everything was arranged for reversing the decision of the Council arrived at in March

PROPOSAL FOR COMPROMISE.

Just before the meeting of the Council, on the 12th of June, we were told that the proposal for a compromise made on the previous day had been rejected. A suggestion was made by me at the meeting of the Council to adjourn the meeting for half an hour to find out if there was any way out of the impasse. This was turned down by the President and one of the members went to the length of stating that even "if the regulations had been technically violated, since the Government wanted the decision to be changed, they had no business to question such an order from the Government." I do not say that the Government is responsible for such effusions on the part of members, but I do assert that before this meeting of the 12th of June, the Government brought to bear sufficient pressure on some of the members, forcing them to recant their previous decision. No new facts were placed before the meeting which would explain such "volte face". If this is not a political manoeuvre, I do not know what it is. Those of us who objected to the procedure adopted, had nothing to say for or against the personnel of the Secretary-cum-Inspector. We objected to the arrangement on the ground that it was done at the back of the Assembly, that it had no precedent and because in order to achieve their objective the Government adopted methods open to objection. It was a clear case of interference on the part of the Government with the working of the All-India Medical Council. We are not prepared to tolerate such actions."

CLASH WITH DACOITS

Villager Shot Dead

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 20.

In an encounter with dacoits one villager belonging to the village of Akipur near Jacobabad was killed outright. Bold villagers surrounded all exits of the village and when the dacoits wanted to get out they met with resistance from villagers. The dacoits ultimately forced their way out by resorting to firing, which resulted in the instantaneous death of one villager.

KIRPAN BILL MUST BE MOVED

AMRITSAR, July 19.

On the motion of Sardar Dalip Singh Doabia, Vice-President of Sri Guru Singh Sabha, the following resolution was passed unanimously at a well-attended 'Diwan':—

"Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Amritsar urges upon the Sikh members of the Legislative Assembly to take early steps to move Kirpan Bill in the Indian Legislature before the dissolution of the present Assembly for, in the absence of an All-India Act regarding Kirpan, Sikhs are experiencing great hardship, harassment, arrests and persecution."

Sir Guru Singh Sabha also heartily thanked Mr. Lalchand Navalrai for his active support to this cause.—United Press.

"WORKING MAN"

(Continued from page 4).

next he had them sitting tensely on the edge of their seats and then he would have them roaring with laughter.

Bette Davis plays the leading feminine role opposite Mr. Arliss and gives a delightfully pleasing performance as the spoiled, fast-living young lady who is set aright by Mr. Arliss as the adopted parent. Miss Davis, together with Gordon Westcott and Theodore Newton, a newcomer to the screen, succeed in instilling in "The Working Man" an unusual atmosphere of youth, gaiety and tender romance. Others in the fine supporting cast are J. Farrell MacDonald as the old fishing crony: Charles Evans, Claire McDowell: Ruthelma Stevens and Hardie Albright. Each of these players perform, as though inspired by appearing in the same picture with so great a master as George Arliss. Charles Kenyon and Maude T. Howell deserve a bow for their splendid screen adaptation of Edgar Franklin's original story. The treatment is crisp and moves at a brisk pace John Adolfi directed, and can well be proud of his effort. "The Working Man" is ideal entertainment for the entire family with a screen mixture of comedy, pathos and drama, with the inimitable Arliss flavor throughout. It is another feather in the cap of Warner Bros. who have been consistently turning out the best pictures of the year.

Karachi.—As a protest against running motor buses on certain key roads which deprived them of income, 100 garry drivers of Shikarpur have gone on strike for the last few days.

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NO soap is genuine 501 unless it bears the figures 501 and the "Tomco" symbol as shown in the illustration on the left.

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SOI	NARENDER
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105	EHTA
105	ANC
502	BETCO
301	ASK
507	ARS
5001	GSSC
5C4 5T54	STYOT1
105	SJSI
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551	ASI
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511	VICTO
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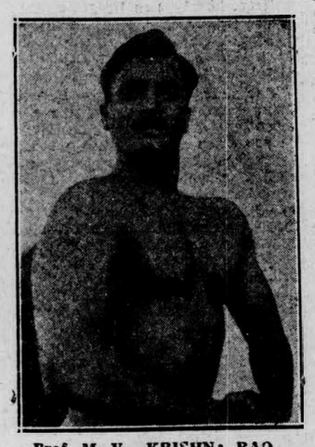

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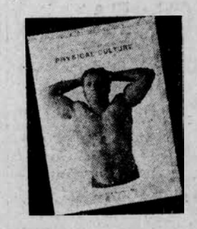

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Our Japan Letter.

Japan's Move To Win Over America?

CABINET ON HORNS OF DILEMMA

(From Our Special Correspondent)

TOKYO, June 21.

President Roosevelt has no desire to talk with a Japanese statesman in Hawaii this summer, according to a report which the "Asahi" yesterday said had been received at the Foreign Office from Ambassador Hiroshi Saito at Washington. If the newspaper account is accurate, the Ambassador's report has put a definite quietus on efforts here to bring about informal direct conversations at Honolulu between the chief executive of the United States and Foreign Minister Koki Hirota.

According to the "Asahi," Ambassador Saito said the purpose of the President's trip to the islands is a vacation. However, it is added, he is prepared to discuss any question at any time if proper steps are taken through regular diplomatic channels, as was emphasized in the message sent to Foreign Minister Hirota by the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, on March 3 last

Under such circumstances, the "Asahi" said, it is thought steps for the adjustment of political questions between the United States and Japan will be taken up step by step after the return of Ambassador Saito to Washington following his visit home. The Ambassador will sail from San Francisco on July 3 for conferences with the authorities of the Foreign, Navy and War Ministries.

Continued emphasis was placed yesterday on the Japanese desire for a meeting at Honolulu this summer between President Roosevelt and Foreign Minister Koki Hirota, and, while it was mentioned in Tokyo that President Roosevelt probably would not indicate a desire for the Hawaiian meeting, a special dispatch to the "Nichi Nichi" from its Washington correspondent announced that the President is not opposed to the proposition. All such comment, however, was unofficial.

The "Nichi Nichi" dispatch said Ambassador Hiroshi Saito called last Wednesday at the White House to bid farewell to President Roosevelt before starting for Tokyo to confer with the Foreign Office authorities on Japanese-American problems. Although, the correspondent went on, it was not known definitely that the proposed Hawaiian meeting was touched on, the general opinion in Washington is that it arose during the conversation.

According to the dispatch, there is no possibility that the meeting, if it eventuates, would bind the two countries in a legal way, being no more than an informal exchange of views for the acceleration of friendly relations. It is quite evident, the writer said, that President Roosevelt has no reason to object to such an informal meeting, and influential Americans in general believe that the meeting, ending merely in a gesture of friendship, will give a good impression on to the American public and might pave the way for the establishment of a concrete agreement, later, on various problems pending between the two countries.

HIROTA IS WILLING

A more pessimistic note is struck by the "Nichi Nichi" in a separate article, which said prospects of the meeting are growing meagre as the time for the President's departure approaches with no indication from him that he welcomes a meeting with a Japanese statesman at Honolulu

The newspaper continues, however, that those in the Foreign Office who doubt the willingness of their chief to make the unusual trip are unacquainted with his willingness to do anything within reason to contribute toward better international relations. The Foreign Minister, entertains an ardent desire to meet the President for an exchange of friendly views on peace in the Pacific and in connection with the coming naval limitations meeting. No binding agreement is desired through the proposed Honolulu talks, it is stated, the Foreign Minister hoping only that a handshake and direct informal talks would have long-lasting consequences in negotiating future agreements

Moreover, the meeting would serve to end the talk of an American-Japanese War. Because the Foreign Minister is in constant touch with the Genro and others close to the Throne, he would be able to convey to the American President a clear view of Japan's attitude. The Foreign Minister is aware that some sort of a preliminary interview is necessary between influential statesmen of the two nations before the navy conference.

ON HORNS OF A DILEMMA

The Cabinet is adopting the policy of watchful waiting in connection with the scandal in the Finance Ministry involving several high officials. This has given rise to uneasiness about the future of State administration.

There are conflicting reports in regard to the course to be followed by the Cabinet when the truth about the Finance Ministry case is made clear.

It would be rash to conclude that the Cabinet has made up its mind to carry on at any cost. The fact is that the Cabinet is on the horns of a dilemma. If the Finance Ministry case develops, Finance Minister Takahashi will find his position untenable. If he resigns, a Cabinet crisis may arise. Mr. Takahashi is one of the three main pillars of the present Cabinet. Moreover, he has the confidence of the people, who are relying on him at a time when the country is confronted with an emergency in domestic and foreign administration. It is highly doubtful whether the Saito Cabinet with Finance Minister Takahashi out of it, could manage to continue in office for any length of time.

REPLY TO TRADE WAR

"In the prevailing economic circumstances of the world, Japan has still sufficient potential strength to push the sale of her commodities however high the trade barriers may be, a strength which will never run out until starvation actually faces her agricultural population, labouring class, intermediate as well as minor industrialists, salaried class and all the rest of the population,' writes the "Economist" in an editorial in reply to the ever-increasing trade barriers against Japan.

The editorial further says:—

"The questions as to what extent Japanese commodities will make inroads into foreign markets in the face of tariff walls and other trade barriers is dependent not so much upon the extent of the barriers as upon our latent power to trespass upon these barriers. Our export activity has recently been alleged to be a form of social dumping. This allegation is not altogether without reason as pointed out in one of our previous issues. But there was not more feasible trade practice for this country which has been passing through a very peculiar stage in the development of international economy. It was not Japan itself but the economic conditions of the world which had compelled Japan to have constant recourse to such unusual trade method in the past."

PREPARING THE NATION

A new patriotic play "Dai Gorei," which has just been completed by the Daito Eiga Company, depicting the military, naval and air power of Japan in a national emergency, is the chief feature this week on the Nippon Gekijo programme.

General Senjuro Hayashi, Minister of War, General Soroku Suzuki, President of the ex-Service Men's Associations, and Mr. Yosuke Matuoka, former Japanese delegate to the League of Nations at Geneva, take part in this film, delivering speeches which are an attractive feature of a stirring national screen production.

BRITAIN INTERFERES

Captain Masaichi Ikeda of the Kokushi Kisen Bombay liner Heimei Maru, has informed the Osaka water police that the British uthorities are exercising extreme restrictions on Japanese ships.

Captain Ikeda reported that his company contracted for the tansforptation of 40,000 tons of Rangoon rice to Bombay, in April this year, that the Heimei Maru, as the first ship, carried 5,370 tons to Bombay and that the captain met with a severe protest from the British Board of Trade in Bombay, with the result that the company was obliged to cancel the contract for transporting Rangoon rice.

Captain Ikeda also reported that the Kokusai Kisen ship "Heijin Maru" had to discharge 300 tons of pig iron in Bombay in accordance with the order of the local British authorities, sailing empty.

8-YEARS SENTENCE FOR RED JUDGE

The Public Prosecutor demanded eight years' imprisonment for Noboru Ozaki, former judge of the Tokyo District Court, who was convicted last year of complicity in communistic activities, at the Tokyo Court of Appeal, thereby sustaining the verdict passed on him at the lower court.

In demanding the sentence, the procurator declared that it was hardly necessary to say what effect the participation of a judge in communistic movements would have on the moral minds of the nation. Although the convict had avowedly declared himself deflected from Communism, the procurator went on; no conclusive evidence was noticeable of it. "What he actually means," the procurator asserted, "is the reparation of the Communist Party whom the Comintern and, therefore he still believes in the radical thought."

IN BUDDHA'S FOOTSTEPS

It being reported that an Osaka worshipper at the Tofukuji, had seen the Chief Abbot Ozoki (who had vanished suddenly the other day), in an Osaka tramcar, a search-party made their best efforts to find him, but in vain.

In view of the fact that the Chief Abbot on the day of his disapparance lectured to his disciples about the flight of the Lord Buddha from his palace, in a state of great mental anguish it is believed that Mr. Ozeki may in a similar manner have gone out to seek enlightenment.

NOBODY LOVES HIM

A Kobe youth named Chosiro Kunioka who graduated from Hyogo Prefectural Technical School last spring, has filed a suit with the Kobe district court for yen 4,964.70 solatium and indemnity from Rokutaro Nishio a taxi company head—and Shigeo Okada—a driver—whose car knocked him down in December last, injuring the tip of his nose and his upper lip.

The plaintiff spent yen 564.70 for medical rteatment, but his reason for demanding damages is that his bright future with the Government Railways is over as he was dismissed, and moreover it has become difficult to get a nice bride on account of his face now being ugly.

BANKS' DWINDLING PROFITS

The business results of commercial and savings banks for the first half of the year, as a whole, have been far from satisfactory. Large banks will not effect any change in dividend, but small provincial banks may be obliged to reduce. Their final reports are being awaited with interest.

A few leading banks have succeeded in realising fairly big profits through the disposal of securities in their possession, as well as through the underwriting of new bonds and debentures, but their interest revenue—the major item of income—shows signs of a gradual decrease. The fall of income of small provincial banks, who depend solely on the deposit business, has been especially heavy.

To explain the position of the deposit business, the reports published by the Tokyo Clearing House may be cited. Aggregate deposits at its member banks on January 6th were Yen 2,270,000,000, but this total was brought up to Yen 2,420,000,000 on June 2nd On the other hand, advances fell about Y56,000,000 the balance on June 2nd being Y2,130,000,000. The only outlet is investment in national bonds and other securities. Owing to the recetn increase of conversion operations, however, their interest yields have been brought down fairly heavily. Their profits therefore continue to dwindle.

LANGUAGE AND ITS USES

An amazing instrument, language. It is the earliest of all human tools and, like all man's inventions capable of being turned into a blessing or a curse. In the mouth of the demagouge and the fanatic it becomes the implement of hates and oppressions and civil strifes, the disseminator of bogus science and fraudulent history, the publicizer of confusion and darkness

Language may be the sole tien upon survival for an oppressed people, a tie of kinship that will hold through centuries of adversity. Mr. Adamic in his new book tells again the famous story of the Serb pyesme, or popular heroic ballads, which were chanted during more than five centuries of Turkish oppression after the national disaster at Kossovo, and proved to be a strong enough binding force for a new Yugoslav State.—"New York Times."

15 YEARS' QUEST REWARDED

Mother Finds Long Lost Daughter

For 15 years visitors to Paris night-haunts have stared in wonderment at the figure of a little old woman wending her way through the dancing, laughing and chattering crowds—for ever seeking someone.

That search has just ended in dramatic fashion says, "The People."

As smartly dressed woman glided gracefully into one of the most notorious night resorts the other evening, bowing and smiling to acquaintances in the pleasure-seeking throng, the old woman was heard to cry—

"My little Jenny! My darling! God has answered my prayer at last!"

And in the tense silence that followed, a mother, wearing the picturesque peasant costume of Britanny, was seen to embrace the daughter she had lost for 15 years.

When she was seventeen, Jeanne Avenal was lured to Paris from her native village of Morbihan by a rich visitor who promised but failed, to marry her.

Shame kept her from comunicating with her parents.

But they, poor, heart-broken peasants never gave up hope of one day reclaiming their daughter

They sold up all their property and moved to Paris

Then, for years, father and mother haunted the Parisian night resorts. Three years ago the father died as a result of a chill caught during the couple's nightly wanderings.

But the mother still carried on her search—still hopeful. And now her hopes have been realised.

SAMOS PARLEYS

ISTANBUL, July 19.

Ambassador Loraine had a frank friendly discussion with the Foreign Minister Tewfik Rushdi Bey who expressed great regret at the Samos incident and suggested that a mixed Commission on Enquiry would establish that neither party concerned had acted on bad faith.—Reuter.

MONSOON DANGERS

Floods, with their damage and destruction to life and property, are not the only danger during the monsoon. There is also the unseen and often unrealised danger of lowered resistance. Rain and damp impair your strength and vitality—make you readily susceptible to the attack of colds, chills, malaria, bronchitis and other ailments.

That is why Rowntree's Cocoa is particularly beneficial during monsoon weather. It is not only a delicious, stimulating beverage, but it builds you up; it creates reserves of strength and energy, that enable you to withstand infection.

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An appropriate Drink during the Monsoon, "R" Rum with Gingerade
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DRINK
'R' RUM DAILY
FOR VIGOROUS HEALTH

SUBSTANTIAL FALL IN IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS IN APRIL

Except Bengal And Madras, All Provinces Show Decrease

IMPORTS OF YARNS MAINTAINED

The latest monthly statement from the excerpts of the proceedings of the Committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, show a total decrease of 11 1/2 million yards of cotton piecegoods imports during April 1934.

Imports from the United Kingdom dropped by 4.3 million yards to 49.2 million yards and these from Japan by 6 1/2 million yards to 37.2 million yards. Excepting Bengal and Madras the takings of all the major provinces showed a falling off, Burma showing a record fall of 9 million yards.

The details are as under:—

Imports of Cotton Yarn and Piecegoods into India during April 1934.—General.—The importations of cotton yarn into India during April were slightly higher than in March, but those of cotton piecegoods were substantially lower.

Cotton Yarn.—The total imports of cotton yarn of all descriptions during the month amounted to 2.9 million lbs. as compared with 2.8 million lbs. in March. The United Kingdom supplied 685,000 lbs. or 171,000 lbs. less than in the previous month, while Japan sent 1.3 million lbs. or 400,000 lbs. more. Imports from China at 900,000 lbs. were slightly lower.

The takings of grey yarns during the month remained unchanged at 1.3 million lbs. Japan and China both increased their sendings of singles yarn of counts 31/40s by about 60,000 lbs. each to 230,000 lbs. and 556,000 lbs. respectively. United Kingdom imports of counts over 40s amounted to 342,000 lbs. as compared with 420,000 lbs. in March.

Of the 885,000 lbs. of grey two-folds yarn imported during the month, Japan supplied 408,000 lbs. of counts 26/50s and 104,000 lbs. of counts 51/80s. China sent 308,000 lbs. in all, as against 535,000 lbs. in the previous month.

Bleached yarn imports dropped by 76,000 lbs. to 242,000 lbs. of which 143,000 lbs. consisted of singles yarn and 99,000 lbs. folded yarn. Of this quantity, the United Kingdom and Japan supplied 167,000 lbs. and 63,000 lbs. respectively.

Mercerised yarn imports at 418,000 lbs. were 100,000 lbs. higher than in March. The bulk of these yarns-384,000 lbs.-consisted of high count folded yarns, of which Japan sent 230,000 lbs. of counts 51/80s and 114,000 lbs. of counts over 80s.

Cotton Piecegoods.—The importations of cotton piecegoods during April totalled 87 1/2 million yards, showing a drop of 11 1/2 million yards as compared with the figure for the previous month. Imports from the United Kingdom dropped by 4.3 million yards to 49.2 million yards, and those from Japan by 6 1/2 million yards to 37.2 million yards. Excepting Bengal and Madras, the takings of all the major provinces showed a falling off, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Imports in March	April (In Million Yards)
Bengal	26.7	23.4
Bombay	31.7	29.7
Sind	26.4	21.7
Madras	6.7	7.5
Burma	14.1	5.3

Grey Goods.—The imports of grey goods during April rose by 2.2 million yards to 27.1 million yards. The sendings of the United Kingdom dropped from 8.8 million yards in March to 5.9 million yards during the month. Japan, however, increased her imports by 5 million yards to 21 million yards.

Bleached Goods.—In the case of bleached goods, takings for the month at 29 1/2 million yards were 4 million yards lower. The imports of the United Kingdom at 23.9 million yards were slightly lower, while those of Japan at 3.3 million yards dropped by 3 1/2 million yards. It may be noted that the quota on Japanese bleached goods for the period ending 30th September 1934 is now very nearly exhausted. Of the 28 million yards which she would be allowed to import under the Indo-Japanese Agreement for the period from January 8th to 30th September, she has already sent during the four months ending 30th April 27.1 million yards, leaving a balance of only a million yards more to be covered during the five months May to September.

Note.—(This estimate is approximate only for the reason that figures of re-exports of Japanese goods and imports into Indian State ports in the Quota territory are not available.)

Coloured, Printed and Dyed Goods.—The total importations of coloured, printed and dyed goods during the month amounted to 29 million yards as compared with 38 million yards in March. The United Kingdom's sendings at 18.6 million yards were slightly lower, while those of Japan at 10 1/2 million yards showed a drop of 8 million yards.

Fents.—There was a welcome decline in the importations of fents, takings for the month declining by half a million yards to 1.6 million yards. All the principal importing countries shared in the loss.

Artificial Silk Goods.—Yarn.—The importations of artificial silk yarn during April at 1.6 million lbs. showed a rise of 300,000 lbs. owing to increased sendings by Japan—937,000 lbs. as against 741,000 lbs.

Piecegoods.—Imports of artificial silk piecegoods at 6.1 million yards were a million yards higher than in March. Japan improved her sendings of pure artificial silk goods by a million yards to 3 1/2 million yards, and of artificial silk mixtures by 300,000 yards to 1.6 million yards.

Agricultural Engineering In Barrage Area

Assembly Standing Finance Committee Approves Of Bombay Govt.'s Scheme

SIMLA, (By Mail).

The Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly has approved of the scheme for development of Agricultural Engineering in Sind.

It was stated before the committee that the rapid development of the Lloyd Barrage area in Sind is a matter of very great importance, since it is only through the success of the barrage scheme that Sind, after seperation from the Bombay Presidency, can become a financially self-supporting province, and until this occurs, its deficits will have in one way or another to be made good by a subvention from central or Federal revenues.

DEVELOPMENT OF BARRAGE AREA.

It is therefore necessary that all possible steps should be taken to accelerate the development of the Barrage area as a revenue producing asset during the period before the new province is created, in order that it may be able to repay at the earliest possible moment, the advances from the Provincial Loans Fund from which the barrage and its canals have been constructed. The present budgetary position of the Bombay Government does not permit them to provide the necessary money for accelerating development and even if this were not so, both the Government and Legislature of Bombay would have a natural reluctance to spend large sums of money on an acceleration of development from which they would themselves reap no benefit. In these circumstances the Government of India have accepted in principle the proposals of the Government of Bombay that the central revenues should come to the assistance of the provincial revenues in financing schemes which are likely to hasten development but which are beyond the present sources of the Government of Bombay. That is, of course subject to the condition that all such schemes should be examined in detail by the Government of India.

BOMBAY GOVT.'S SCHEME

In accordance with the above principle, the Government of Bombay have submitted a scheme for the development of Agricultural Engineering in Sind and the working of the Government ginnery at Mirpur Khas.

The scheme involves the establishment of a central workshop and store at Mirpur Khas which will be used both for research and manufacture and the appointment of an Agricultural Engineer with a modest staff consisting of an Assistant Agricultural Engineer and a well-qualified mechanical draftsman with necessary clerks and store-keeper.

THE COSTS.

Non-recurring expenditure will be Rs. 48,020. Annual recurring expenditure 1,07,807 per annum the total being Rs. 1,55,627.

Of this, a sum of Rs. 58,832 being the working expenditure of the workshop will be covered by sale proceeds of implements manufactured. In addition to this, the Government of Bombay are prepared to contribute an amount equal to that which they are at present spending on Agricultural Engineering in Sind. With regard to the working of the Mirpur Khas Ginning Factory, it is considered essential for the Agricultural Department to have its own organization for ginning, if the purity of the seed is to be maintained. The expenditure involved is:—

Non-recurring	Rs. 4,189
Recurring	,, 7,558
	Rs. 11,747

RECURRING EXPENDITURE

Here also the recurring expenditure will be covered by countervailing receipts.

The whole scheme will not be in operation throughout the current year, and the recurring expenditure during this year will be proportionately less.

In one full year, it will involve a net recurring expenditure of Rs. 48,975 (i.e. Rs. 1,07,807 plus Rs. 7,588—Rs. 58,832—Rs. 7,588). The Government of Bombay spend annually a sum of about Rs. 10,000 at present on account of the Agricultural Engineering in Sind. It is prepared to finance the balance of Rs. 38,975 (net) out of central funds. Special accounting arrangements will be made for maintaining a separate record of the receipts and expenditure, so that the exact sums involved will be known when the financial settlement with Sind is made.—A. P.

IRRECOVERABLE DAMAGE TO AMERICAN CROP

Good Progress Of Indian Crop

Bombay, July 19.

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co. have issued the following report:—

Since we wrote this report last week the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as under:—

New York, 11/7/34				
	Oct.	Jany.	March	May.
	12.98	13.19	13.27	13.36
New York, 18/7/34				
	13.25	13.40	13.49	12.58
	+.27	+.21	+.22	+.22
Liverpool, 11/7/34				
	Oct.	Jany.	March	May.
	6.72	6.68	6.68	6.68
Liverpool, 17/7/34				
	6.85	6.80	6.80	6.80
	+.13	+.12	+.12	+.12

We have had another week of very steady markets. There have been small profittaking reactions but on the whole the bulls have had the best of the argument. They have had every encouragement as the drought in large sections of the Western Belt is still unrelieved. On many occasions in the past the crop has made wonderful recoveries after long spells of very dry and hot weather, but the drought this year is lasting a very long time and a certain amount of irrecoverable damage must have resulted. The longer the droufht lasts the less chance there is of a good outturn per acre in the affected areas. For the time being we look like heading for a crop not exceeding 10 million bales, which would be bullish. So long as there is no improvement in the crop outlook we continue to advise our clients to keep on the bull side of the market. In many other primary commodity markets the price trend is upward which means more buying power from large sections of the consuming community, and this should place them in a position of being able to pay higher prices for cotton textiles.

LOCAL MARKET.

The local market has moved up in sympathy with American advices and most of our quotations are about Rs. 5 per candy higher. The chief exception has been Bengal of which there is a plentiful supply of not very desirable quality. During the week a moderate business has been reported in Japan, but other foreign markets have shown very little interest in our staple. Local Mills have bought sparingly. As we pointed out last week this is a quiet time of the year in the cloth market.

With the adjustment in the statistical position of American cotton we look for wide parities between American and Indian cottons. This should lead to a higher basis for good quality Indian staple, cotton, which we consider the best buy in our market.

We are getting good reports of the progress of our new Indian crop. A welcome break in the rains is now being experienced and field work should now be well under way. Provided the later part of the Monsoon is as satisfactory as the commencement, India should produce a large crop this year. If, as looks likely, the farmer is going to receive a better price for the coming crop, more prosperous times should be in store for this country.

TRICHY AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' UNION

To safeguard the interests of the agricultural workers of the Trichinopoly District, a Union was recently started when a meeting of the workers was held at Karur on the 16th inst. Messrs. K.R. Avadhani, B.A., B.L., N. S. Sivasubramanian, M.A. and K.S. Gopalswamy were elected as the President, Vice-President and Secretary respectively. It was resolved to register the Union under the Trade Union Act.

Resolutions were passed congratulating Mahatma Gandhi on his miraculous escape from the bomb outrage at Poona and Dr. G.S. Arundale on his election as the President of the Theosophical Society.

NO NEED FOR ALL THIS STRAIN

WE are going through strenuous times. Many are so hypnotised by their troubles that they cannot let them go. They are forgetting what health and happiness is. They are besieged with aches and pains—nerviness—irritability and dozens of complaints too numerous to particularise. For those 'ASPRO' has a message—that 'ASPRO' will soothe the nerves—soothe the pain—enable one to "let go" and return again to one's birthright of good health. Try 'ASPRO'; banish your headaches—rheumatism—sleeplessness—nerve pains—nerviness, or irritability and assist Nature to restore your health. Instead of putting up with aches and pains—sleeplessness—nerviness—etc., just:—

LET 'ASPRO' SOOTHE THEM AWAY

FIRST AID FOR MOTHERS

Most children are subject to Toothache, Earache, Colds and sudden bursts of Temperature. 'ASPRO' can be safely given to children so affected. It will soothe the pain away and quickly reduce Temperature.

HOW TO GIVE 'ASPRO' TO THE KIDDIES

Two simple methods of giving 'ASPRO' to the kiddies are: (a) with a little milk; or (b) break the tablet up and administer in a teaspoonful of jam. The dose is: children 3 to 6 years, 1/2 tablet; 6 to 14 years, 1 tablet; 14 to 18 years, 1 1/2 tablets. 'ASPRO' like any other medicine should not be given to babies under 3 years of age without medical advice.

CHEMIST WARDS OFF MALARIA

Dear Sirs, - I am an analytical chemist and was in business in Sydney for many years.

I am at present in the Solomon Islands where Malaria is very prevalent, and I can assure you I have warded off many an attack by the use of 'ASPRO' Tablets in myself and others, also given great relief in bad cases of Malaria and hastened recovery. They have a great advantage over quinine in that they are pleasant to take, and have none of the nerve-rending or deafening effects which almost invariably accompany the taking of any quantity of quinine.

My experience with 'ASPRO' is large, and during a prospecting tour through the Northern Territory of Australia, I and others with me took 'ASPRO' frequently, and none of us ever had one day's illness from Favar or Influenza.

Had I been without 'ASPRO' I would have probably been laid up with Malaria.

I am, Believe me, Yours sincerely,
(Signed) J. H. BERRY

SUNGLARE HEADACHES STOPPED EXCELLENT FOR FEVERISHNESS

P. O. Greenwood Park, North Coast, Natal
Dear Sirs, - Many thanks for the 'ASPRO' safely received. I have used 'ASPRO' for a very long time now, and find them famous for bilious headaches, from which I am a sufferer. I always carry a couple of 'ASPRO' in my bag knowing they keep perfectly fresh in the waxed covering, and one taken in time will always stop a headache caused through the sun's glare especially when one spends a day at the beach. My little daughter of twelve years often complains of headache and the first thing she asks for is an 'ASPRO'. She says she knows it will be better in a few minutes. I find them excellent for all members of the family, especially for feverishness and rheumatism, and knowing they are safe, one does not hesitate to give them for children.
I remain, Yours truly,
S. G. ILLMAN (Mrs.)

JOHANNESBURG RESIDENT PRAISES 'ASPRO

Dear Sirs, 120 Kerk Street, Johannesburg

I feel I must write to tell you what I think about 'ASPRO'. For the last year I have suffered with headache and nerve shock. I was recommended by a friend to take 'ASPRO' Tablets and have had great relief in taking them.

I will never be without them.

You can use this letter to show others what a great boon 'ASPRO' did for me.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) I. GROBLER (Mrs.)

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The process defies detection, and unveils a lasting and beautiful complexion, which is, of course, a perfectly natural one. For this purpose thousands of women are now using mercolized wax, which may be obtained at any chemist's Naturally, the process also removes all such surface blemishes as freckles, blotches, pimples, tan, liver spots, etc. It makes the face look years younger and prettier, and renders the use of face creams unnecessary.

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THE GREAT POLITICAL "TEST"

Sir Earnest Hotson's Cricket Analogy To Be Illustrated In Practice

By G. L. M. in "Indian Finance"

"A Reuter's message states that an analogy between a Test Match and the creation of a new constitution was drawn by Sir Earnest Hotson, the erstwhile "strong" Home Member of Bombay, in a speech in England. The analogy is very suggestive, indeed, and might be carried further."

Political Test Match.

(B. O. W.)

London, 31st July, 1934.

As there is little chance of the Federal Constitution for India functioning before 2034 A.D. and as the unemployed politicians in England and India protest that something at least should succeed the Joint Parliamentary Committee, it has been decided to take immediate action with a view to meet the legitimate aspirations of the sober-minded classes in India. The Conferences have been played out and it is no use falling back upon Committees which are stale. A new plan must be devised which must, like a Durbar, strike the imagination of the masses. It is, therefore, officially announced that it has been authoritatively decided to hold a Test Match between the British and Indian Delegates of the R. T. C.'s and J. P. C. at the Lord's. This will provide those opportunities of developing "contacts" which the constitutionalists assert are very useful in dissipating old misunderstandings, creating fresh misunderstandings, strengthening good-will, exchanging goods, ensuring wills etc. It will also enable the Indian side to develop a sporting spirit so essential for the 'modus operandi' of political democracy and generate good humour and good feeling, which are a 'sine qua non' of constitutional confabulations, "bridging the gulf," "gestures," etc.

The Test will, of course, be played under Rules specially framed and laid down by the India Office in concultation with the Government of India who have discussed the matter with the various Provincial Governments, who have taken into confidence their local officers, who have divulged the secrets to their 'chaprasis.' It is pointed out in semi-official circles that such special Rules are necessary not only because of the political importance of the game which would have a bearing on the future of the constitutional negotiations to decide the Indian constiuion of the future but also because many of the Delegates have never handled a bat in their lives—vital as these lives have been in the life of India.

Friendly Warriors Selected

London, August 31st, 1934.

The following teams have been selected for the Great England India (Political) Test Match.

ENGLAND XI.

1. Lord Sankey—(Captain).
2. Lord Reading.
3. Lord Linlinthgow.
4. Lord Lothian.
5. Lord Zetland.
6. Sir Samuel Hoare.
7. Mr. J. C. C. Davidson.
8. Mr. R. A. Butler.
9. Viscount Halifax (Ex-Lord Irwin).
10. Sir John Simon.
11. Lord Winterton.

INDIA XI.

1. H. H. The Aga Khan—(Captain).
2. Sir Tej Bahdur Sapru.
3. Mr. M. R. Jayakar.
4. H. H. H. The Maharaja of Patiala
5. Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi
6. Chaudhuri Zafarulla Khan.
7. Dewan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliar.
8. Dr. Shafat Ahmed Khan.
9. Dr. Ambedkar
10. Sir Henry Gidney.
11. Sir Manubhai Mehta.

RESERVES.

Lord Halisham.
Lord Peel.
Lord Eustace Percy.
Mr. E. C. G. Cadogan.
Sir Mahmud Iqbal.
Mr. N. M. Joshi.
Sir A. P. Patro.
Pandit Nanak Chand.
Sir Akbar Hydari.
Sirdar Tara Singh.
Sir Cowasjee Jehangir.
Raja of Khalikote, etc.

It is understood that the Umpires would be appointed by the British side since under the preamble of the last Reforms Act, the fitness of Indians for self-government is to be judged and the time and measure of each advance towards responsible government are to be determined by British Parliament which has to give up the power. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Baldwin have been appointed the Umpires.

(Reuter).

All Round Representation.

(B. O. W.)

London, 5th Sept. 1934.

Great dissatisfaction prevails in India with regard to the composition of the Indian team and at the exclusion of important persons, not to say players, representing Labour, Punjab and Bengal Hindus, Bombay capitalists, States like Baroda, Hyderabad, Pudukotah, Dewas Jhabwa, Vav, etc. as well as communities like Parsis, Shias, Non-Agakhani Khojas, Non-Gidney Anglo-Indians, Digamber Jains, Modh Vaniks, etc. Constructive proposals were made to play with twelve players on each side but as there was no agreement as to who should be the twelfth player, despite good humour and goodwill all-round, the compromise suggestion was dropped. The Indian players thereupon jointly and severally appealed to the British side to make the final selection for them which the British side have, purely as a matter of sportsmanship, agreed to do. They have, however, suggested that in the meanwhile about 10 men should be kept as reserves of the Indian team who should be allowed, by turn, to field as substitutes If the original Indian team agrees, the British side have expressed no objection to these substitutes bowling occasionally and even batting if necessary in the second innings. For the main point is that everybody must have a chance, not that the team should win.

There was also considerable difference of opinion among the Indian players about the batting order: the Mussalman batsmen wanted to go first and insisted that at lleast 33 1/3 per cent. of the total runs should be scored by them; Dr. Ambedkar looked extremely depressed as his name was ninth in the batting order and no runs had been reserved for his score. Sir Henry Gidney wanted that an Anglo-Indian (namely himself) should be the second change bowler. Eventually, the Captain of the Indian team (the Aga Khan) settled in consultation with the British Captain that the Mussalman players must be allowed to score 25 per cent. of the total runs and the batting order should be fixed by the two impartial Umpires (who were partial only to the Empire).

New Rules Announced.

London, 7th Sept., 1934.

The Rules drawn up the India Office provide 'inter alia':

(i) that the Indian side cannot score more runs than the British side as a measure of reciprocity This is called the Ottawa spirit in cricket.

(ii) that if the Indian side is winning, the match must be forced to a "draw" because "drawn" games encourage Indians without making them over-enthusiastic.

(iii) that a certain proportion of Indian players must score a round figure to preserve the spirit of the Round Table Conference. This point was strongly urged by Sir Samuel Hoare who is an All-Rounder;

(iv) that Indians cannot take more than one wicket in an over or catch more than one person in an hour. Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar suggests, however, that l.b.w should be exempted from this rule;

(v) that the Extras should not be more than 8¼ per cent of the total runs.

Latest Developments:

It is reported that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru does not propose to play because he feels dissatisfied at the prospect of perpetual "draws" in the games. Another report states that he is thinking of retiring as he was hurt during practice by Lord Reading. The news has caused keen disappointment in sporting circles as Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar were expected to be the opening pair, the Umpires permitting.

It is gratifying that more than one Indian player is prepared to make a "duck" as a tribute to the Round Table and to keep up the continuity in achievements.

It is also stated that Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi is very anxious to be "stumped" by Sir John Simon, England's able wicket-keeper who has tried to catch and stump, although without success, many a French, German and Italian batsman. On the other hand, the Maharaja of Patiala stated privately for public information that he would feel not only delighted but honoured if he were clean bowled by Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, England's change slow bowler who has played with many Princes in India and got them out owing to the smart work in the slips of Mr. Rushbrook Williams. Mr. N. M. Joshi was disappointed that he could not play as none of the players had absented himself but was sure that the ground was such that it was best to hit roundly and hit all-round the wicket which was more in consonance with the Round Table tradition than to score round figures. Mr. Jayakar felt proud that he would have to face the bowling of Viscount Halifax, one of the greatest ex-Viceroys of India and the first Viceroy to have been the only Viceroy to have made an Irwin-Gandhi Pact; while Sir Manubhai Mehta held that the Indian States players should be allowed to field whenever they liked.

The match is expected to be very thrilling although its result is a foregone conclusion. The selection is hailed in both India and England (by those who have been selected) and the event is eagerly awaited (by those who are to participate in it). Fortunately, till now, rain is preventing the game.

FIGHT REACTIONARIES

Shaukat Ali On His Assembly Programme

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

"The time has come for waging a grim fight against reactionaries who do not want Muslims to be united either among themselves or with other communities and who have no other programme of work than the achievement of their own personal ends," said Maulana Shaukat Ali, who came here in connection with the meeting of the working committee of the Muslim Unity Board, talking to a representative of the Associated Press about his election campaign.

He said, "I am sorry I have to fight the election this time. For 14 years we boycotted the legislatures and left the legislative field to be ploughed by others who now, I find, want to make a monopoly of it, irrespective of the fact whether they are suited to the task or not. Sir Mohd. Yakub has had, I think, a fairly long innings in the field and I hope that he will retire in my favour, especially after my appeal to him."

Asked what would be his programme if he emerged triumphant out of the election fight, the Maulana said that he was seeking election as a Khilafatist under the banner of the Muslim Unity Board and therefore he would indefatigably advocate the policy of the Board. "I am better equipped than any one else by temperament to act as a go-between for the purpose of bringing about an honourable peace among the various communities in India and among the rulers and the ruled," he asserted. "I want all the Muslims," he concluded, "to pull together in the interests of Islam and the country."—A.P.

CONGRESS ELECTIONS

Delhi Lead

DELHI, (By Mail).

On the attention being drawn of the leaders of the Socialist Party to a list of twenty-six names published in a local paper who it is represented have been selected by the party to contest the elections to the District Congress Committee Mr. Farid-ul-Haq Ansari pointed out that the report was "false, unauthorised, and mischievous." On the other hand your correspondent was assured that if it came to "fighting" the elections, the Socialist Party would prefer to keep aloof.

From very authoritative sources however I learn that local Congressmen of all parties are making all possible efforts to avoid any conflict over the elections, and in all probability an agreed list will be placed before the electors, representative of all sections and interests in the Congress. In this connection Lala Sankar Lal is believed to have been approached to devise ways and means in consultation with other leaders to avoid the necessity of any conflict or party bickering. He is reported to be receiving general co-operation of all sections in this matter.

KEMAL TO VISIT RUSSIA

President Mustapha Kemal Pasha of Turkey is visiting Moscow in the autumn this year for interviews with Soviet Government notables, says a Tokyo report.

The reported visit will take place in September. The mission of the intended trip is kept from publication. It is thought likely here that Kemal Pasha's visit to Moscow will consolidate the Franco-Soviet rapproachement in project, which is taking place to counteract the probable Italo-German entente.

Kemal Pasha, on his homeward trip, will visit Persia, Rumania and Jugoslavia. His itinerary is drawing a great deal of attention in European political and diplomatic circles

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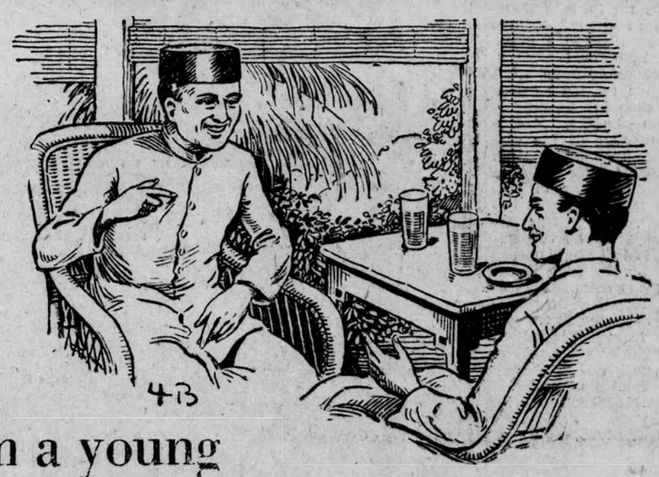

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KARACHI BOHRAS QUARREL

Magistrate Serves Notice Under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C.

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, July 12.

"Can a section of Muslims be prevented from offering prayers in a mosque?" This matter came to a head here to-day when Mr. Hatim A. Alavi, ex-Vice-President of the Karachi Municipality and fourteen young Bohra friends of his attempted to enter the local "Adam Mosque", the leading mosque of Bohra, in assertion of their right to offer prayers there but from doing which they were being prevented by a large majority of their community on the ground that this group had been ex-communicated by His Holiness, the High Priest of Bohra community.

The clash between these two rival sections of the Bohra community viz. the Reformists and the orthodox became so acute that but for the tactful and timely intervention of the authorities it would have resulted in a grave riot in the mosque itself.

These differences between the two sections have existed since a long time and with the passage of time have been steadily increasing. One main cause of the dispute is the proposed application of the Wakf Act to the Bohra community which matter is now pending before the Bombay Legislative Council. The bill is being strongly supported by the Reformists while it is being opposed tooth and nail by the High Priest of Bohras and his orthodox followers. The Reformists, who belong mostly to the younger generation, have formed themselves into the "Young Men's Bohra Association" through which they carry on their reform activities.

WAKF ACT IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF QUARREL.

The immediate cause, which annoyed the orthodox section, was the lunch given last month at the local leading cosmopolitan institution "The Karachi Club" by the Young Men's Bohra Association to Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto, the new Minister of the Bombay Government, prior to his departure for Bombay to take over th charge.

At this function, the president of the Young Men's Bohra Association, urged the Minister-designate to do his best for the passage of the bill of the Wakf Act in the Bombay Legislative Council and which the Minister promised to do.

This function was a success and it annoyed the local orthodox section of the Bohras who commenced a crusade against the Young Men's Bohra Association by pressing the members to resign from it under threats of expulsion.

The charge against the Association was that it was carrying on activities against their religion and was founded without the permission of His Holiness.

These threats succeeded in compelling twenty-six out of the total of over one hundred members of the Young Men's Bohra Association to tender their resignation about a couple of days back but the majority of members remained firm.

The other step taken was the addressing of a notice on the 6th inst. to several leading members of the Young Men's Bohra Association by the local headman of the Bohras that they should appear before him and explain the charge that their association had been carrying on activities against the religion and usages of Bohras.

The members wrote back repudiating the charge and stated that the aims and objects of their Association in no way offended the tenets and principles of Islam.

SOME MEMBERS EXPELLED.

The climax was reached last week-end when His Holiness prior to his departure from Karachi issued a Writ expelling Mr. Hatim and 14 other members of the Young Men's Bohra Association for "carrying on activities, the object of which is to attack the established usages and practices of the Dawoodi Bohra community and for denying the absolute authority of His Holiness."

This order of His Holiness was attempted to be enforced by his orthodox followers on the expelled reformists from to-day whn owing to an important prayer day, a large crowd of the Bohras came to the mosque.

The police apprehending trouble stood at a little distance from the mosque since the morning. Later Mr. Hatim Alavi and his friends sought the protection of the police and the authorities and the City Magistrate issued two orders under Sec. 144 Cr. P.C., one restraining the members of the Bohra community from carrying sticks, knives or other dangerous weapons for seven days in and in front of the mosque and the other order prevented Bohras for seven days from restraining any section of their community people from entering the mosque. This latter order was served among others on the headman of the local Bohras and two honorary magistrates, who are leaders of the orthodox section. The District Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police, the City Magistrate and about a hundred policemen came to the scene and the police formed a double cordon round the mosque to prevent the crowd from rushing in.

With the help of this protection, Mr. Hatim and his friends attempted at first to enter the mosque but they were forcibly pushed out by the orthodox section. In this scuffle, Mr. Hatim's golden turban usually worn by the Bohras, was lost and he and some of his friends received injuries. They were also shouted down.

MOSQUE AN OPEN PLACE.

The Superintendent of Police afterwards explained to the local Bohra headman that according to a Bombay High Court ruling a mosque was an open place. Mr. Hatim and his friends also maintained that not only as Bohras but as Mahomedans also they could enter the mosques.

Mr. Hatim's party ultimately went in the mosque for a minute, asserted their right and came back. They left the scene later under the escort of police.

This quarrel does not seem to end here. It is expected that orthodox Bohras will resist Mr. Hatim's party when they try to enter the mosque next occasion and which the latter seem determined to do. The authorities are considering what steps to take in this connection.

Mr. Utpon Sinclair's works have been banned in Germany, and all available copies of them have been confiscated.

Count Von der Goltz is the new leader of Germany's economic life in succession to Dr. Kessler,

SOVIET'S SEVEN-HOUR DAY

Sir H. Betterton, Minister of Labour, in a written answer to Sir R. Gower (Cons., Gillingham) states that according to Soviet Government statistics 86.4 per cent. of workpeople in heavy industries in that country were working a seven-hour day at July 1, 1932.

In the United States, the hours are 36 a week for the shipbuilding industry and 40 for the engineering industry.

In Great Britain, the hours are 47 for both industries; in Belgium and France, 48; and in Germany, 43.

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Krishnarjun-Yudhha

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Zanzibar Govt. 'Definitely Anti-Indian'

"Lost All Sense Of Proportion And Reality"

Attempting To Save One Community At The Cost Of Another

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. B. H. Wiggins on the Alienation of Land (Restriction and Evidence) decree 1934, in the Zanzibar Legislative Council:—

In the first place it would seem to an impartial outsider that the present Government, during this three years has been either consciously or sub-conciously definitely anti-Indian.

This feeling has increased each your until we have reached the climax by the introduction of this Bill which is obviously drawn up with a view to relieve the Arabsand Natives from what the Government consider to be the strangle hold of the harsh and unconscionable Indian money-lenders.

Although it appears in the objects and reasons for the Bill that the Government realise that the vast land of indebtedness is partly caused by the break in the prices of cloves and copra with the consequent reduction in land value, as it seems clear, reading between the lines, and from what the learned Attorney General said in introducing the Bill that they consider the main cause to be the oppression caused by Indian money-lenders.

ASPERSION ON JUDGES.

He also referred to the scale of justice not being level and implied that the shrewd Indians took advantage of the careless and illiterate Arabs or Africans and virtually swindled them.

He also said that "the debts must be just," implying again that they are unjust."

The statement that the scales of justice have not been equally balanced between the debtor and the creditor seems to me aspersion on the Judges of the Court.

I entirely disagree with the view that the debts are unjust or caused by oppression. The act of indebtedness has always been there.

In fact no agriculturist, farmer, firm, limited liability Company or even nation can carry on without borrowed capital.

Without credit, no business concern can carry on and it must be admitted that owing to the world-wide economic depression, millions of people have lost millions of pounds in commercial undertakings.

DEPUTATION TO SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COLONIES.

When it became known that the Secretary of State for the Colonies was going to visit East Africa the unofficial Members of the Council and the Settlers and in fact what was called a Convention of Associations met in January last and carried a resolution which was proposed by Sir Francis Scott in the following terms:—

"This convention considers a case should be presented to the Secretary of State to show that for the financial recovery of the Colony it is necessary that farmers and planters be kept on the land and that some form of financial assistance on a large scale is essential for this purpose and that until some such scheme can be evolved steps should be taken forthwith by the Government to prevent foreclosures."

A large deputation was received by the Secretary of State in April when the serious plight of the farmers was emphasised.

While not unsympathetic to the sufferings and hardships of the people concerned the Secretary of State declined to consider any agricultural relief proposition and pointed out the losses of investors at home in the great iron and steel undertakings into which people in England had put their all, in great industries regarded as secure as trustee stocks in which much if not all of the share capital had been lost in Railway Companies, in Shipping Companies, in the Cotton Industry and Rubber estates where many had lost all their money.

He said that the State could not intervene or give assistance or relief and that people must keep a sense of proportion and reality.

Now is this Government keeping a sense of proportion of reality?

I maintain that the only reason why the heavy indebtedness has come to the fore so much is the depreciation in land values and produce prices. If the price of cloves rose to even Rs. 10 we should hear very little more of this indebtedness as anything over Rs. 5 might well be considered clear profit.

The first depreciation seems to have been caused before the depression of produce prices came upon us by the Government putting a large number of plantations on the market at a most inopportune time and selling them off at low prices of about Rs. 2 or 3 a tree. This inevitably affected prices of shambas generally and prices immediately began to fall.

At that time it was not considered improper to sell some of the shambas to Indians and in the case of Arabs and Natives they could not have bought them without borrowing money.

INVESTORS AND NOT MONEY-LENDERS

Now such borrowing of money was perfectly legitimate and I should like to call the persons advancing the money "Investors" and not money-lenders.

The same remarks apply to loans for the past 20 years and more when they have been made as an investment and the Arab or Native borrowed the money perfectly, fairly, and squarely without dreaming that the price of his produce would fail to such an extent that he could not pay the interest even or that his property would depreciate to such an extent that he could not pay back the capital even by selling off all his property.

It was not only Indian money-lenders who made there investments. Europeans have done, wealthy merchants have done so and many persons other than money-lenders in the strict sense of the word have done so and it was thought quite reasonable and not usurious to get 10 and 12 per cent. upon their money.

The public Trustee must have advanced lakhs of rupees at 10 per cent. until recently and I think he will bear me out when I say that he will be obliged in sheer self-defence to take over the properties in full satisfaction of the debts and write off the balance as irrecoverable although the original advance was made on a Trustee basis of not more than 2/3 of the value of the property.

Is the investor to be deprived of his legal and vested rights in doing his utmost to save what he can from the wreck?

It seems that the Government have lost all sense of proportion and reality in attempting to save one community at the cost of another.

I quite appreciate the genuine efforts of the Government to do something to ameliorate the position but in my humble opinion this Bill will neither benefit the Indian nor the Arab and Natives.

By limiting the alienation of land to Arabs and Natives only it will depreciate the value of property still more.

Owing to their present state of indebtedness it would be impossible for an Arab or African to purchase any more property.

They never have been able to purchase any property without borrowing at least from 1/2 to 2/3 of the purchase money and obviously this Bill will close the purses of Indian investors until the Bill is repealed.

The learned Attorney General has said that "a business man must be enabled to do his business," but this decree will prevent any business connected with investing money in the Protectorate.

SHEER SPECULATION.

Usufructuary mortgages are unheard of in this country although provision is made for them in the Transfer of Property Decree and no investor is likely to advance money on such a security and it seems to me not only unfair but unjust to compel an investor to change his security into a usufructuary mortgage. It would mean that the investor would become a sort of Trustee having to manage the shamba and keep accounts for perhaps twenty years without getting his money back unless things improve in the future. This would be sheer speculation and no one would undertake it.

It appears from what the learned Attorney General has said that the Arabs and African will get back his property at the end of stated period free of debt whether it has been paid off out of the produce or not. This is surely unreasonable.

If the agriculturists say they are burdened with debt because of harsh and inconscionable bargains why don't they apply to the Court for relief?

I suppose during the past 25 years since this provisions has been in force the number of applications to Court could be counted on the fingers of one's hand and then they have only been in the cases of what I may call the well known "sharks."

It must be assumed therefore in arguing upon the merits of this bill that the indebtedness was incurred fairly and acurately by the agriculturists with their eyes open and in every hope at the time of being able to pay off the debt.

Just one word on the arguments of the learned Attorney General as to the reasons for introducing this Bill.

He referred to "economic necessity" and to "political or social necessity." I submit there is nothing in the argument as to economic necessity.

It is immaterial who cultivates the land so long as the crops are harvested and the Government gets its revenue.

As to "political or social necessity" everyone would be sorry to see the Arab cease to be the principal landowner in the country which is an Arab State.

At the same time his present position is to a large extent his own fault. The majority are careless and thriftless but there are many competent and energetic landowners who have kept their hands above water in spite of the depression and in spite of the crippling duty on their industry.

I regret that I cannot conscientiously support the Bill in its present form.

"GOOD-BYE" FOR EVER?

Doubtful If "Mac" Will Ever Come Back To His Cabinet

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's departure on three months' sick leave means that a Conservative Government will virtually be in office.

Though he has no wish to retire, he may, on his return, find great difficulty in accepting responsibility for what has been done in his absence, says the Political correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

Decisions will most probably have been taken in the following matters:—

Bigger British Navy.—Notice will have been given to end the London Naval Treaty. There will be a Naval Building Act to increase the size of the Navy.

Bigger Air Force.—In the Premier's absence, no attempt may be made to defer the building of the biggest air force in the world. Construction of an additional 500 bombing and fighting aeroplanes will probably be begun.

No More Arms Talks.—Attempts to reach an International Armaments Agreement, which many of the Cabinet regards as futile, may be abandoned.

Subsidies for Industry.—His repeated appeals to the Cabinet not to embark on a policy of subsidising industry will probably be overruled.

Higher Tariffs.—A high protectionist policy is likely.

If the Premier does resign, Mr. Baldwin will stand aside in favour of Mr. Neville Chamberlain as his successor.

"Motherhood Should Be Ideal Of Our Girls"

Bhai Parmanand Complains That Reports Of Recent Speech Are Not Correct

SIMLA, July 18.

Bhai Paramanand, M.L.A., has issued the following statement to remove some misunderstanding that has been created by a wrong account of his speech appearing in the Press regarding women's education which he delivered some time ago in Lahore:—

"I wish those who criticised my views should have kept in view that what appeared in the press was not a report of my speech, but only the reporter's view of it. I made certain points in my speech, which I want to put briefly in order to make my position clear.

HIS POINT

The first point was of course with regard to the education of our girls. I said nothing in opposition to female education as such. My point was simply that the original object of the system of education prevailing in India was simply to manufacture certain instruments to tie India with England. I think that system had outlived even that much of its use a long time ago, and at present it had become utterly useless and even injurious in many ways for our young men. Naturally then this was much more injurious and even dangerous in the case of our girls.

PURITY OF CHARACTER

Secondly, my view was that purity of character is for women what courage is for men, and that the present system of our education did not conduce to develop that virtue in our girls and, therefore, it needed radical changes.

Thirdly, the ideal for our girls should be to be good mothers. The system of education which made our girls to despise motherhood and wish to imitate men in participating in public life was unnatural and most reprehensible.

Fourthly in great many advanced countries, as Italy, Germany and Japan there was division of work between men and women, men devoting themselves to politics, women to home.

"SLAVISH MENTALITY."

My view was that although we decried English manners and customs we had developed such a slavish mentality in us that our belief was that progress simply meant blind imitation of English ways and customs, altogether ignoring the fact that the conditions of women in England were entirely different from those of women in India.

My fifth point was that the society which could not protect the honour and chastity of its girls and women had no right to allow unrestricted freedom to them, and it was in this connection that I referred to the cases of abduction."—United Press.

Frontier Leader Released

BANNU, July 17.

Khan Sarafraz Khan, Vice-President, Frontier Provincial Congress Committee who was undergoing 3 years rigorous imprisonment was released from Haripur Central Prison after undergoing the full them of imprisanment—United Press.

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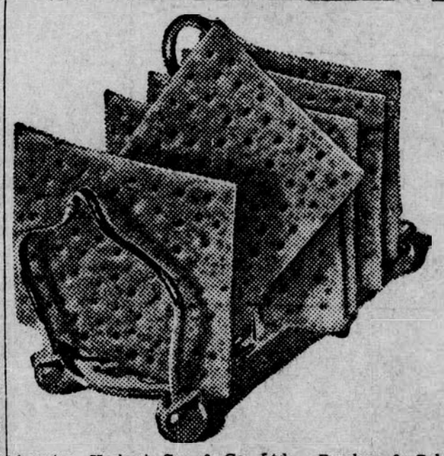

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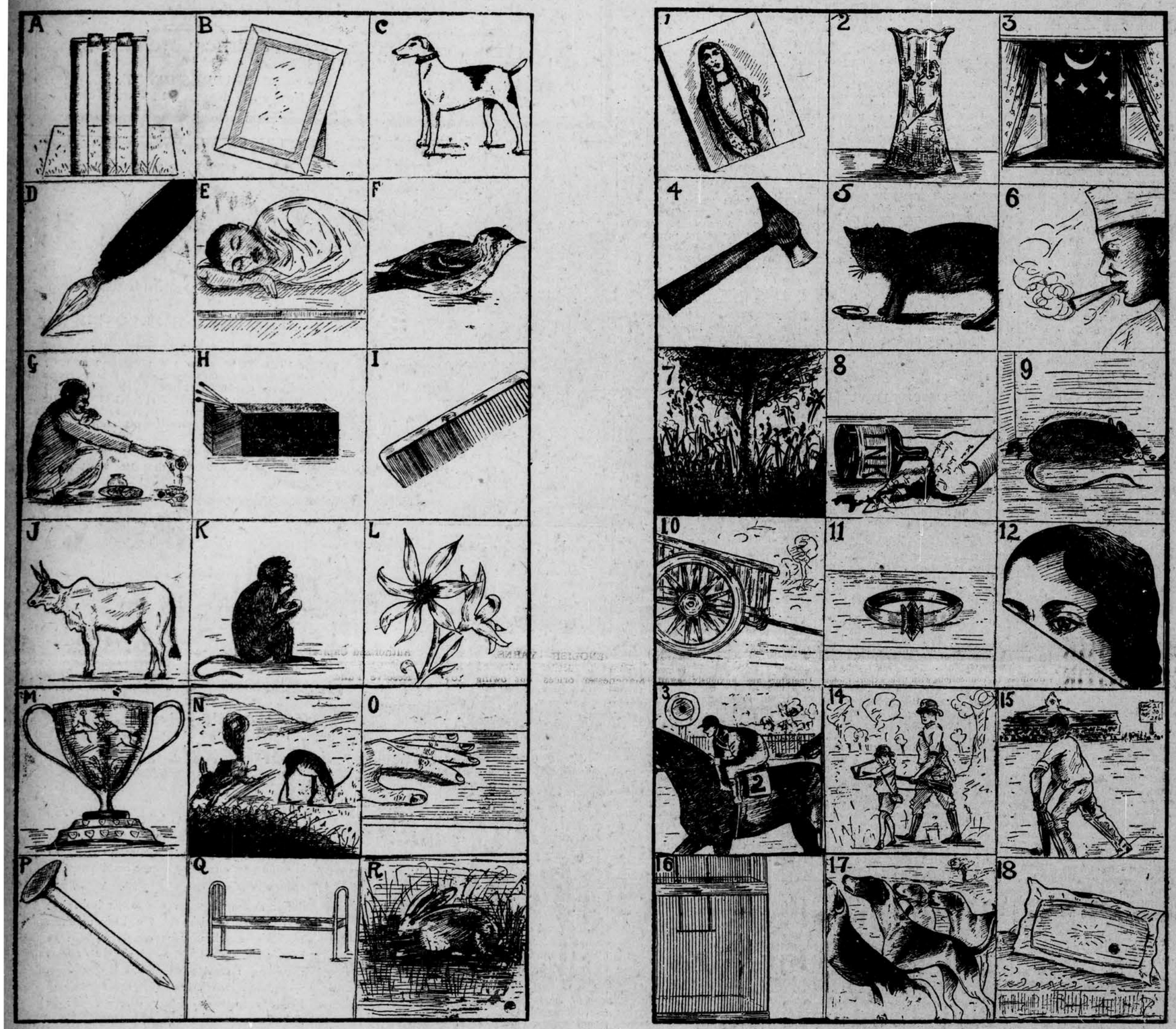

Combination Competition is very simple and interesting. Each of the eighteen illustrations on the left has some connection or link with one of the illustrations on the right. For instance PICTURE J on the left (bullock) has a corresponding picture NUMBER 10 (Cart) on the right. You have, therefore, to fill No. 10 against No. J in the Coupon.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the right Combination of illustrations, enter only the NUMBER of the picture on the right against the correspondending letter (A, B, C .....) printed in the Coupon. Do not enter the name of the picture in words.

2. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps—preferably half anna and one anna stamps—and post your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

3. Entries by registered post, must be sent to our office address, Red House, 140 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

4. Each cover must bear the name and address of the competition, stating the number of entries enclosed.

5. Competitors may submit any number of entries, provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

6. Local competitors may, if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

7. Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

8. All entries must be received in this office by the last post on 25th July 1934 closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

9. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

10. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors in any manner.

11. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

12. This is a combined Competition of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR." The prizes will be announced on the 2nd August 1934.

CLOSING DATE 25TH JULY 1934

ENTRY COUPON

No. of Illustration (Left)	No. of Illustration (Right)
A	
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Name.....

Address.....

.....

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS MEET IN TOKYO

More Than 350 Expected To Attend Congress In October

The 15th International Red Cross Congress, which is to be held in Tokyo, will open on October 20 and end on October 29, it was officially announced by the Japan Red Cross Society on Monday. Already, more than 150 delegates of foreign Red Cross societies have accepted the invitation to attend the Congress, and it is expected that the number of participants will exceed 350, as many foreigners interested in the Red Cross are desirous of taking the occasion to personally inspect the actual conditions in Japan, whose phenomenal industrial and trade progress is a subject of international study.

The convocation of the first plenary session of the Congress on October 20 will be preceded by a meeting on October 17 of the executive committee of the Interntional Red Cross League, and meetings on the following two days for the directorate of the league. The agenda of the congress comprises more than 20 items which include: (1) ratification of the Genova Treaty of 1929 and its relations to the domestic laws of each country. (2) revision of the treaties governing the fate of non-combatants in the territory of a hostile country or in those terroritories occupied by the enemy. (3) application of the Geneva Treaty and the International Law governing captives of warfare started without the declaration of war and (4) protection of non-combatants against aerial, chemical and bacteriological attacks.

Mr. Brown of the International Red Cross Committee and Mr. Gilgood of the International Red Cross League will arrive in Tokyo far ahead of the convocation of the Congress in order to assist the Japan Red Cross Society in making arrangements for the Congress. Officials of the Japan Red Cross Society are now considering hotel accommodations for the visiting delegates. Negotiations are also in progress between the society and station J.O.A.K. for the broadcast of proceedings at the Congress on an international hookup. — "Japan Times."

OSAKA'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST IMMORALITY

Dancing And Music In Cafes And Bars Banned

Osaka will soon see new regulations in force governing its cafes, bars and tea rooms.

Action was taken by the Osaka Prefectural Police in view of the corruption of public morality and lack of proper sanitation, as well as profiteering and undue noise.

The following laws have been enacted:

1. Each room shall cover an area of 10 tsubo and contain more than six tables. Seats shall not be too high. No allowance shall be made for a special room or for special service.
2. Erection of such places within easy reach of residential quarters or near schools or hospitals shall not be permitted.
3. No light other than white shall be allowed.
4. Employees shall be in good health.
5. Dancing, singing and music will be strictly prohibited.
6. Unnecessary noise will be prohibited.

As regards the system of tipping no decision has yet been reached as to whether it is to be based on a percentage of the bill, whether it is to be like that for geisha or whether it is to be left as it is.—"Japan Times."

STERILISATION

British Cabinet Seeks Views Of Church

Following the report of a committee set up to consider the question of the sterilisation of the mentally deficient, the Cabinet is now seeking the views of the Churches of Great Britain.

This fact was revealed in Parliament by Sir Hilton Young, the Minister of Health.

Having mentioned that he was impressed by the strength of the reasons given by the committee in support of the proposal, Sir Hilton said:

"It would be wrong to propose any national policy until there has been time for the national mind and conscience to be clear."

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co
AUCTIONEERS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE by the undersigned of valuable immovable property at the junction of Narayan Dhru Street and Narayan Dhru Cross Street, on Wednesday, the 1st August, 1934, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises, under instructions from Messrs. Udwadia & Co., Attorneys for Virji Peraj and others the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bai Dahibai, widow of Bhanji Mowji and daughter of Narandas Damji the Mortgagor.

All that piece of perpetual Fazandari land (The Fazandari ground rent whereof is Rs. 6-4-6 per annum) with the dwelling house thereon situate at the Western side of Narayan Dhuru Street admeasuring about 227 Sq. Yds. bearing New Survey No. 2101, Cadastral Survey No. 656, Mandvi Division and Municipal B Ward No. 386 and Street No. 140-142 and 2 to 6.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Udwadia & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, 17-19, Dalal Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ORIENTAL PERSIAN CARPETS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (TO-DAY) SATURDAY, the 21st July, 1934, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

By order of the Party concerned:—

Valuable Oriental Persian, Yazdi, Mashadi, Baluchi, Bokhara, etc, Silk and Woollen Carpets and rugs of various colours and designs.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT TARDEO ROAD, OPP. NANA SHANKER SHETH TEMPLE AND NEXT TO GRANT ROAD POST OFFICE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for Mr F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. Dinshaw K. Daji, the Executors of the late Mr. Pocranmal Gulji Shinganee, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on FRIDAY, the 27th instant. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Leasehold land with dwelling house at Tardeo Road, admeasuring about 648 square yards, bearing Municipal D Ward No. 3688 (13), Street No. 21-A-A-C and bounded on the North and South by private roads leading to and from Tardeo Road and from and into Anjirbag Estate, on the East by a certain other piece of land being part of Anjirbag Estate and on the West by Tardeo Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Executors of the late Mr. P. G. Shinganee, at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 70 BUFFALOES.

Under instructions from the Presidency Magistrate's, 2nd Court Mazagaon, and re: Case No. 151 of 1934 (Haji Yusuf Ismail Kiledar vs. Jan Mahomed Mahomed Ismail), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (TO-DAY) SATURDAY, the 21st inst. at 1-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in the stable of Haji Yusuf Ismail Kiledar at Page Street, Jacob Circle, 47 Buffaloes and thereafter in the stable of Gaushalla near Simplex Mill 23 buffaloes.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the delivery of the goods to be taken immediately after the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

WELLINGTON

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

GREAT REVIVAL BY PUBLIC DEMAND

BOMBAY WANTED HIM BACK AND HERE HE IS!

EDDIE CANTOR
EDDIE CANTOR

IN HIS FOURTH ANNUAL MUSICAL COMEDY

"ROMAN SCANDALS"

"ROMAN SCANDALS"

ABSOLUTELY BRAND NEW COPY

Eddie will burst your buttons and the

GORGEOUS GOLDWYN GIRLS

will take your Breath away!

EDDIE CANTOR
EDDIE CANTOR

In an orgy of beauty, song and laughter.

DANCES—MUSIC—GRANDEUR!
5 — SONG HITS — 5

"KEEP YOUNG AND BEAUTIFUL"
"BUILD A LITTLE HOME"
"TAX ON LOVE"
"NO MORE LOVE"

Also Showing:
Silly Symphony in Technicolour.

"THE PIED PIPER"
Plans Open.

LYNSOLA
CURES COUGH & COLD
INVALUABLE IN THE TREATMENT OF IRRITATION OF THE THROAT, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS & COLD IN THE CHEST
LYNSOLA TOUCHES THE TICKLE
SURE - SWEET - SAFE
MADON SONS & CO.
QUALIFIED CHEMISTS, BOMBAY

The SECRET OF HAPPINESS

A Healthy Family makes a Happy Home. Life, youth and energy are the vitals of a man's health. A wise husband knows that a dose of AMRITA is a step for the attainment of these essentials.

A wife who doesn't suffer from menstrual diseases and who has children to cheer her up is the happy wife. The road to such happiness lies in her taking LODHRA.

Amrita for the Husband, Lodhra for the Wife, Perfect Health and Happiness for the Family.

KESARI KUTEERAM, Egmore, Madras.

TRADE & FINANCE

Money Continues Easy

FIRM TONE IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bullion Prices Steady

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

MONEY.

Bombay, July 20.

Money was very easy this week and call funds were available at about 1 per cent. The payment to-day for Treasury Bill tenders had little effect on money rates. Government have borrowed a further Rs. 1 crore for ways and means from the Imperial Bank of India, thus bringing the total of such borrowings to Rs. 14 1/2 crores, the highest figure reached since 27th January 1933, when the borrowings amounted to Rs. 9 crores. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Bank shows a decrease of Rs. 93.73 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—one to two months 1 per cent. Three months 1 1/4 per cent and six months 1 1/2 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on July 13,1934 shows an increase of Rs. 116.75 lacs to Rs. 22,04,51,000 as compared with Rs. 22.48 crores this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 25.94, an increase of 1.54 per cent over last week. Loans and Cash Credits have declined by Rs. 31.27 lacs and Rs. 16.51 lacs respectively while Inland Bills discounted are up by Rs. 5.58 lacs. Govt. Deposits show a decrease of Rs. 27.75 lacs to Rs. 6.77 crores while Other Deposits gained by Rs. 58.80 lacs to Rs. 77.03 crores. The item of Govt. Securities shows a fall of Rs. 158.21 lacs. The Bank rate stands unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.

GILTEDGED MARKET.

Gilt-edged securities were again firm with a good demand for all scrips. 3 1/2 per cent Paper after declining to Rs. 89/2 improved to Rs. 89/8 but closed at Rs. 89/6. A fair amount of business was done in 3 1/2 per cent 1917/50 loan which is now quoted at Rs. 99/4. 4 per cent 1960/70 loan further improved to Rs. 105/8, and 1943 loan to Rs. 106/2. 4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 loan gained about Ans. 6 to Rs. 112/6. 5 per cent Loan 1939/44 closed at Rs. 109, 1940/43 loan at Rs. 110/2 and 1945/55 loan at Rs. 117/2. 5 1/2 per cent. 1938/40 loan kept steady at Rs. 110. 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development loan quoted at Rs. 105/10 and 6 1/2 per cent. Treasury Bonds at Rs. 105/3.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was fairly steady this week with sellers of ready T. T. at 1/6 1/32d and buyers at 1/6 1/16d. Business in connection with the export of gold was on a reduced scale and merchandise export Bills were also small. No tenders for sterling were made this week to Govt. and this is probably due to the slackness of demand for money. Following are the forward quotations:—August to December 1/6 1/32

The dollar sterling quotation moved between 5.03 7/8 and 5.04 1/4 closing at del 5.04 3/8. The London Paris cross rate fluctuated between 76.50 and 76.28. The Belga finished at 21.62 and the Italian Lira at 58.84.

GOLD.

Gold rates were almost stationary at Rs. 34/4/6 throughout the week. Yesterday, however, on firmer New York London cross rate, the price declined by about 9 pies per tola, closing at 34-4-0. A fair amount of business was done both for ready and forward. Purchases by Banks were moderate while inter-bazar trading was restricted. Stocks on hand are estimated at some 3 lacs tola and arrivals from upcountry at some 10,000 to 15,000 tolas a day. The daily offtake continues unchanged at some 3,000 tolas. The quotation for sovereigns remained steady, closing at Rs. 21/9/0 for ready and Rs. 21/9/6 for forward. In London the price of gold was almost unchanged at 138sh but declined at the end to 137/10. Last week's shipment of gold per S.S. "Kaisar-I-Hind" amounted to Rs. 125.47 lacs. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 34/4/9 and Rs. 34/4 for ready and 27th July 1934 settlement and Rs. 34/5/3 and Rs. 34/4/6 for 29th August 1934 settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 64,584 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The price of silver fluctuated by about Ans. 4 either way of Rs. 57/8 per 100 tolas. The volume of business transacted in the local market was small and the tone of the market was dull. The offtake is further reduced to some 25 bars a day while stocks on hand are unchanged at some 9,000 bars. It is reported that a fairly heavy shipment of silver is on way from Shanghai to London. Early this week it was rumoured that the Govt. of India had sold 100,000,000 ounces silver to the United States at 49 cents per ounce. Prompt contradiction of this report by the Govt. of India was indeed very timely and prevented disturbance in all the silver market. In Shanghai the dollar was unchanged at 1/4 3/16 but closed at 1/4 1/8. In London the highest and the lowest reached were 20 5/8d. and 20 7/16d. for ready and 20 11/16d. and 20 9/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and the lowest reached were 57/12 and Rs. 57/3 for ready. Rs. 57/12 and Rs. 57/4 for 31st July Settlement and Rs. 57/14 and Rs. 57/5 for 29th August settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 38 bars and Rs. 20,675 in coin.

SHARES.

Fluctuation in the share market this week were within narrow limits and the volume of business transacted was also relatively small. Cotton Mill shares after opening steady eased off towards the close on profit-taking, in spite of an improvement in the price of raw cotton. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 732/8-739/6-729/6-731/4; Century Rs. 252/8-258/12-250-252/8; Central India 220-225-215/10-216/4; Kohinoor Rs. 146/14-148/2-146/6-145; New Great Rs. 133/12-136/4-130; Simplex Rs. 78/12-77/8-78/2-77/8; Swadeshi Rs. 168/12-171/14-166/4.

The miscellaneous section, which continued to absorb the best attention of the market was also less active this week. Operators are anxiously awaiting the Government of India's bill on the protection of Indian steel industry, which, it is reported from Simla, will be introduced on the 23rd of this month. Tata Iron and Steel Ordys. were steady at about Rs. 71 and Defds. at about Rs. 281/4. Tata Hydros were placed at Rs. 144/6 and Tata Powers at Rs. 1103/2. Andhra Valley declined from Rs. 1453/12 to Rs. 1448/12. Alcock shares were quoted at Rs. 180 and Bombay Burmas at Rs. 453/2. Bombay Trams were almost unchanged at Rs. 145 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 297/8. Cement shares attracted special attention this week with most of the leaders showing a fair improvement in prices. Bundi Cements rose to Rs. 32/7 and Indian Cements to Rs. 442/8. Katni Ordys were quoted at Rs. 345 with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 1265. Railway shares showed little price changes, Ahmd Prantij being quoted at Rs. 862/8 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 765.

Imperial Bank shares after rising from Rs. 1342/8 to Rs. 1300 closed at Rs. 1357/8. Contributories finished at Rs. 338/12. Bank of India shares were steady at Rs. 111 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 28/14.

INCREASED ENQUIRY FOR YARN

General Rise In Prices

STOCKS OF GREY GETTING SCARCE

Bombay, July 19.

In sympathy with further sharp rise in cotton prices and also due to increased enquiries from almost all consuming centres the Local Yarn Market has remained fairly active during the week with prices more inclined to advance further. As usual, the yarn prices have not been moving up so rapidly as the prices of the raw material but the undertone is distinctly firm and there have been numerous enquiries received from almost all quarters during the week. In case of Indian yarns, prices have shown improvement on the whole to the extent of 1|8 to 1|4 anna per lb., whereas in case of other yarns particularly Japanese yarns the improvement has been reported to the extent of 1|4 to 1|2 anna per lb., alround. The advance in cotton has been so rapid during the last few days that as usual, it is likely to take some time for the yarn prices to move upwards but signs are not wanting to show that there has been confidence amongst dealers and consumers to the effect that the present level of yarn prices is far too cheap and in the course of the next few days prices in yarns are likely to show material advance if cotton prices remain steady at or about this level. Reports from consuming centres go to show that the stocks are not large and that in the next few days consumers will have to enter the market to make purchases of their requirements in several kinds of yarns. The tendency on the whole is distinctly favourable and prices are likely to show further improvement in the course of the next few days.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There has been definite improvement in this class of yarns, particularly in Singles and two-fold Grey yarns where prices have improved to the extent of 1|4 to 1|2 anna per lb., alround. Stocks are getting scarce and prices show a tendency to improve further. In case of Mercerized yarns owing to substantial rise during the past few days prices have remained more or less unchanged, but scarcity of stocks in the local market has pushed the ready rates still further during the week. Sampin have shown further improvement in sympathy with cotton whereas Exchange has remained unchanged during the week.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There is further advance in Manchester prices, but owing to serious Japanese competition no forward business of importance has been possible during the week.

ART SILK YARNS.

There is no change in the Syndicate prices during the week. Sales of the Syndicate goods continue to remain slack mostly due to very heavy Japanese competition. As regards Japanese yarns regular heavy arrivals continue and the recent reports from Madras go to show that recently a further big lot has arrived at that Port. In the local market stocks are regularly on the increase with very limited demand on account of heavy stocks in the consuming districts. No wonder, therefore, that prices for ready goods in the local market have tended to decline further, and as usual, in declining markets offtake continues to remain very poor. In the circumstances demand for Syndicate goods at comparatively higher prices is naturally very limited, and so long as heavy Japanese stocks which are offered at comparatively much cheaper prices do not go into consumption, it is difficult to expect any material improvement in the offtake of Syndicate goods. Arrivals in Syndicate goods are also very limited particularly in 150s in which Denier, the well-known Chhops are readily taken up by the dealers on arrival. In Coarse Deniers, however, sales have been scarce on account of continued slack demand from the consuming districts. The undertone on the whole remains fairly steady.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our mills have been showing a very firm attitude in sympathy with a substantial rise in cotton prices and some of them have been quoting 1|4 to 1|2 anna per lb., higher than their previous limits. There have been numerous enquiries with the mills, both for yarns and cloth and it is understood that in the next few days some good sales will be arranged by some of our mills. Monsoon has been showing very satisfactory progress so far throughout the whole country and there has now been a break in Monsoon in several places where it is most welcome. With a favourable Monsoon so far and with steady cotton at or about the present prices we expect further improvement in demand from consuming centres and further advance in prices of yarns during the next few days. The future outlook is more hopeful than for the last several weeks.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 20.

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 July-Jan.
Selling T T 1/6 Feb-April.
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 May-June
Buying T T 1/6 1/16 July-Feb.
Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 July Sept.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Oct. March
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 266 1/2
Banks selling T T 264 1/2
Banks buying T T 263
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 571
Banks buying D D 581
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 7/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 5/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 1/8
Banks buying T T 78 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 100 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 94
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.04 1/2 19th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/8 20th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 20th inst.
Java/London 7.41 1/4 19th inst.
London/Paris 76.53 19th inst.
London/Belgium 21.62 19th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.47 19th inst.
London/Italy 58.84 19th inst.
London/Berlin 12.88 19th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 19th inst.
London/New York 5.04 9/16 19th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.45 1/2 19th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet. Dull.
Gold £6-18-0 18th inst. £6-17-10 19th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 9/16 18th inst. 20 7/16 19th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 11/16 18th inst. 20 9/16 19th inst.
Silver New York Ready 46.85 18th inst. 46.65 19th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 7/8 p.c. 18th inst. 7/8 p.c. 19th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 1 1/16 p.c. 18th inst. 1 1/16 p.c. 19th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easy.

THE STATE-AIDED BANK OF TRAVANCORE
LIMITED.

Head Office:—ALLEPPEY.
Branches:—TRIVANDRUM CHANGANACHERRY, COCHIN, QUILON, KOTTAYAM, KAYENKULAM & ERNAKULAM.

(Under the patronage of the Government of His Highness The Maharajah of Travancore).

CHAIRMAN:—Mr. K. C. PANDALAI, B.SC., (ECON).

Fixed Deposits are now received at the following rates:—
For Six Months ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
For One Year ..... 4½ per cent. per annum.
For 2 Years or more ..... 5 per cent. per annum.

The interest is payable half-yearly. The Bank has made arrangements at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Bangalore for receiving and paying the Deposits At PAR. For further particulars apply to:

C. KRISHNA MENON, M.A., Manager, or
THE CHAIRMAN, COLLEGE BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE MADRAS.

Our Overhead

For a bank of our size with resources exceeding sixty-nine lakhs of rupees our overhead expenditure is extremely low.

We pass on the benefit of this to our depositors to whom we paid more than two and three-quarter lakhs by way of interest on deposits during the year 1933.

CANARA Bank
Limited. Estd. 1906.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs.	3,30,900
RESERVES	.. ..	4,44,647
DEPOSITS	.. ..	57,67,040

Bombay:—Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
OFFICES AT MANGALORE, CALICUT, COCHIN, ERNAKULAM, ALLEPPEY, BANGALORE, BOMBAY, ETC., ETC.
DEPOSIT RATES UP TO 4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Authorised Capital	.. ..	Rs. 11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	.. ..	Rs. 5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	.. ..	Rs. 5,27,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	.. ..	Rs. 5,62,50,000

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE ASCERTAINED ON APPLICATION AT ANY OFFICE
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
Local Branches:—Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, July 20.

Tottori Maru, Ubukata, Kobe.
C|o Christchurch, Wooster, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, July 21.

Mooltan, Phendon, London.

LOADING.

Bombay, July 20.

Steamer C|o Birmingham for New York.
Steamer Conte Verde for Kobe.
Steamer Tottori Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Ockenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.
Steamer Garada for Karachi.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Mooltan:—The P&O S N Coy's English mail steamer Mooltan will sail to-day at about 1 p.m. from Bellard Pier Station for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Tottori Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tottori Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

IMPORTS.

S S Elysia; Agents Grahams T. Co., from Glasgow:—139 cases cot tons, 28 c|s paper, 400 c|s whisky, 40 c|s wine, 344 c|s ale, 500 c|s beer, 45 c|s washers, 172 c|s tyres, 24 c|s chemicals, 630 c|s tubes, 50 c|s fire clay, 1000 pieces fire bricks 90 bundles galvd. sheets, 120 bdls steel, 84 bdls st. bars, 299 bdls st. angles, 266 bdls st. joists, 669 bdls st. rivets, 50 bdls st. channels, 635 bdls pipes, 83 bdls bolts and nuts, 1988 drums spelter.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 20.

S S Mooltan, for London:—2 bales woollen carpets, D Abraham and Sons; 3 bales animal skins, I F Levy.

S S Behar, for London:—98 bgs clean coffee, Thos. Cook and Son; 8 cases fish bones, H A Kothawala; 7 c|s bristles and 4 c|s leather, D Abraham and Sons; 38 bales hemp and 8 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings, Ltd.

For Havre:—247 bags mustard-seed, Volkart Bros; 2400 bags linseed, Cotton Agents, Ltd.

S S Elysia, for Liverpool:—265 bags fenugreek seed, T S Thadani and Sons; 725 bags groundnut cakes, L Dreyfus and Co; 2000 bgs groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 125 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd; 137 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Glasgow:—725 bags groundnut oil cakes, L Dreyfus and Co; 1489 bags mascor, Ralli Bros.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATION

Bombay, July 20.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	£ 80. 0.0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	£ 9. 9.9
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	£102. 0.0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	£ 0.12.9
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 p.c. Ord. A Stock	£ 14.15.0
Calcutta Electric Sup. Copn. Ord.	£ 2.15.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£ 1. 6.9
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	£ 0. 6.3
Genl. & Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	£ 69. 0.0
East India Distilleries & S.F. Ord.	£ 1. 6.9
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£ 6.11.6
Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock	£ 52.10.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	£138.10.0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	£ 1.19.6
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	£ 0. 2.9
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 p.c. Debs.	£103. 0.0
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord.	£ 1.15.0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. Deb.	£ 92. 0.0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	£110. 0.0
Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	£112. 0.0

Bulls Unloading In New York Market

FALSE RUMOURS OF RAIN IN TEXAS & DISTURBANCE IN GERMANY

Drought Continues In Texas

STOP-LOSS ORDERS CAUGHT BUT TRADE BEST BUYER

Bombay, July 20.

Absence of short interest and false rumours of rains in Texas and political disturbances in Germany, resulted in a decline of 40 points in New York cotton prices on Thursday. There was heavy long liquidation and stop-loss orders were caught but the decline there was good enquiry from the trade.

The New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part of the day on drought reports but reacted later on bulls unloading and selling on the reaction theory but prices again improved on improved buying.

DROUGHT REPORTS.

The market opened at about unchanged prices with October 13.25 and recorded a rise of 10 points, October reaching the highest level of the day 13.35 during the first hour. Crop reports were unfavourable and excessive heat was reported in the West Belt.

HEAVY LIQUIDATION.

At this stage it was reported that some rains have fallen in Texas and there were political disturbances in Germany. Speculative support was withdrawn and heavy long liquidation followed which ultimately caught stop-loss orders and a decline of 40 points was recorded. October touching the low level of the day 12.95 during the early part of the afternoon session.

TRADE SUPPORT.

During the last two hours there was cessation of selling and reports of rain and political disturbances were not confirmed. There was steady trade buying and prices recovered 19 points from the lowest level. The technical position improved considerably owing to heavy unloading and the market closed at a net decline of 11 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 13.25c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 9 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 10 points to 13.12c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points with October 6.90 against expected improvement of 4 points. There was some realising in a narrow market and with Bombay selling prices declined 3 points, October reaching 6.87 the lowest level of the day. The decline was met by speculative and trade buying. Later on prices advanced in sympathy with Egyptians straddle buying and a rise of 10 points from the lowest level brought October price to 6.97. At this level there was some liquidation and the market reacted on easier American advices and closed at a net rise of 7 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were raised by 6 points at 7.20d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 4 points. At the close July was quoted 5.44, October 5.38 and January 5.38.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptians cotton futures ring was firm with an active buying. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 16 to 20 points with spot cotton 9 points up at 8.60. Uppers futures advanced 13 to 15 points and spot cotton prices rose 8 points at 7.37d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and with a limited turnover Sakels futures closed unchanged to 2 points down while Ashmouni futures were irregular and closed at a decline of one point to a rise of 8 points.

FIRST REACTION.

Messrs. Langley & Co. state:—The sharp break on the cotton market was caused by general selling, a part of which was on the theory that the advance has discounted crop conditions so far. Trade buying was limited on the scale down and the market staged its first reaction for some time by falling about 60 cents per bale.

CROP DETERIORATION.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—General selling on the reaction theory, unconfirmed reports of rain in the West and rumours of new political disturbances in Germany caused a sharp decline of 30 points but the market recovered well on active trade buying.

Increasing reports of crop deterioration are coming in and until good rains are reported in the drought stricken areas we see little likelihood of any material reaction. Yesterday's reaction has put the market in a better technical position and apart from such setbacks which are almost sure to occur from time to time owing to outside influences such as recent American labour troubles and European political news, we believe prices will work to higher levels.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (10-21 a.m.)	13.35+.10
N. Y. October Lowest (1-3 p.m.)	12.95—.30
Liverpool October Highest (3-15 p.m.)	6.97+.12
Liverpool October Lowest (10-45 a.m.)	6.87+.02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—New buying on continued serious drought news met considerable profit taking. Sentiment more cautious in following advance as change in weather would result important reaction.

Liverpool.—Market sustained by a speculative "bull" movement owing to continued dry weather. Our opinion is that the course of the market is very uncertain. The market will be governed for the present by weather reports.

New York.—Reacted owing to liquidation and uncovering stop orders but weather continues unfavourable and there is no relief in sight. Moderate business doing in cloths and yarns.

New York.—Market declined on liquidation, stop loss selling and reports some rains in Texas.

New York.—General liquidation. Recommend buying on declines. Weather continues unfavourable.

New York.—Stop loss order and speculative selling. New bull element needed.

New York.—There is no foundation for rumour of rain resulting in uncovering stop orders. Stronger technical position. Labour difficulties are ceasing. Good demand. We favour purchases.

New York.—Technical reaction on unconfirmed reports of rain on Texas Coast and disturbances in Germany. Trade best buyers.

New York.—Heavy liquidation due false rumours rains and German political situation. Think technical position much improved and absence relief from drought. Favour purchases.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

9-28 a.m.—Eastern Belt heavy rains. Excessive heat continues in Western and Central Belt. Forecast: Entire belt generally fair. Drought most severe on record.

11-36 a.m.—Rather more liquidation.

9-23 p.m.—Considerable liquidation on unfounded reports of rain in West, situation there unaltered.

Their New York friends cabled as follows:—

Market temporarily tired with considerable liquidation but weather increasingly bullish, strike news better and technical position excellent.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 19

October 1934	13.14—11
December 1934	13.24—13
January 1935	13.27—13
March 1935	13.36—13
May 1935	13.45—13
Middling Spot	13.25—10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 19.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price
July 1934		7.01+07
August 1934		6.95+07
September 1934		6.94+07
October 1934	6.89	6.92+07
November 1934		6.87+07
December 1934		6.87+07
January 1935	6.83	6.87+07
February 1935		6.87+07
March 1935		6.87+07
April 1935		6.87+07
May 1935		6.87+07
June 1935		6.86+07
Middling Spot		7.10+06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 19.

July 1934	13.02—04
October 1934	13.12—09
December 1934	13.24—11
Middling Spot	13.12—10

NEW YORK.

New York, July 19.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
October 1934	13.31
December 1934	13.43
January 1935	13.46
New York Noon Call—	
October 1934	13.19
December 1934	13.30

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 19.

	Bales
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	1000

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 19.

Messrs Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	6
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	17
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	7
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	50
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	18
Electric Bond Common	14
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd	39
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	48
Consolidated Gas	32
Columbia Gas	11
American Tel. & Tel.	114
Western Union Telg.	41 1/2
Radio Corp.	6
Chesapeake & Ohio	46
New York Central	26 7/8
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	22
Erie R. R.	17
Pennsylvania R. R.	29
Union Pacific R. R.	116
Great North Pfd.	19
National Distillers	20
Hiram Walker	29
Distillers Seagram	13
Amr. Tobacco B.	78
Dupont de Nemours	91
Canadian Pacific	13
Bethelehem Steel	32
United States Steel	39
American Smelting	41
Noranda Mines	42
Int. Nickel of Canada	25 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	13 3/4
Kennecott Copper	21
Cerro de Pasco Copper	39
International Harvestor	33
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	19
General Motors	31 1/2
Packard Motor	3
General Electric	20
St. Oil of N. J.	44
Philips Petrol	18
Mid. Con. Petroleum	13
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	15 7/8
Plymouth Oil	12
American Radiator	14
Eaton Mfg.	16
Chase Bank	27 1/2
National City Bank	26 3/8
Sun Life of Canada	390
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	24
General Foods	32
National Dairy	18
Remington Rand	10
Alaska Juneau	20

Market irregular without much change. Brokers loans down 28 millions.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 19.

SAKELLARIDIS:—

July 1934	8.46
October 1934	8.59
November 1934	8.6?
December 1934	8.68
January 1935	8.69
March 1935	8.7?
May 1935	8.7?
F. G. F. Spot	8.66

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, July 19

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-1/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/?
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	80-1/?
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	104-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	104-1/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	113-1/?
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	137
National Bank of India	49-3/8
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/8 N

LONDON METALS.

London, July 19.

	£
Copper Braziers	42-1/?
Yellow Metal	34-1/?
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	13 3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	230-1/2

LONDON SILVER.

London July 19.

Silver—Market business small.

Spot	20-7/1
Forward	20-9/1

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 19.

Gold bars Fine per oz. 126-17-10

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 19.

U. T. London on—	
Berlin	12.88
Amsterdam	7.45-1/?
Brussels	21.62-1/2
Madrid	36.87-1/?
Milan	58.84
Berne	15.47 1/
Paris	76.5?
Prague	121.50
U. T. London on New York Closing rate	5.04-9/1

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 19.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels July/Aug. sellers 23/0.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels July/Aug. sellers 23/0.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels July sellers 25/9

LINSEED OILS.

London, July 19

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Aug. sellers 20/10-1/2.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt Sep./Dec. paid and buyers 20/10-1/2

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Weekly Weather Report:—The official weekly weather report, states that the week under review has been abnormally hot in the Northern belt and moderate elsewhere. From the Valley to the East there have been general showers and weather has been favourable. In the Western Belt the interior has had practically no rain and the drought became intensified and will cause considerable deterioration of the crop. In the Gulf Coast rains have damaged some open cotton.

Daily Weather Report:—East: Generally fair, scattered thunder showers.

Central: Generally fair to partly cloudy, scattered thunder showers.

West: Generally fair to partly cloudy.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 19.

Broach J/A. Op. 218; Highest 220; Lowest 218; Closing 219 3/4.

Broach A/M. 1935 Op. 228 1/4; Highest 229 3/4; Lowest 227 3/4; Closing 229 1/2.

Oomra July Op. 201 1/2; Highest 202; Lowest 201; Closing 201 1/4.

Oomra D/J Op. 201 1/4; Highest 201 3/4; Lowest 200 3/4; Closing 201 3/4.

Bengal July Op. 134; Highest 135; Lowest 134; Closing 135.

Bengal D/J Op. 147 1/2; Highest 148; Lowest 147; Closing 148.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M 1935 Rs. 32.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement 21-7-34 Rs. 3 1/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement 21-8-34 Rs. 14 1/2.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York October 128 at Cross Rate 5.04 5/8

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach J/A. 218 4—Liverpool July 5.93 Rs. 84 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935 228—Liverpool May 1935 6.81 Rs. 68 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 228—New York May 13.45 Rs. 68 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.04 5/8.

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay 18th July	7,505
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	2,338,168
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,425,793
Decrease	87,625

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, July 19

September 1.72 plus 01

December 1.79 plus 01

March 1.84 plus 01

May 1.88—

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 19

July 62 1/4 plus 1 1/4d

October 65 5/8 plus 1 5/8d.

December 68 1/8 plus 1 7/8d.

May 69 1/4 plus 1 5/8d.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, July 10

Linseed September	7 0 0
Linsed May	6 13 6
Wheat September	4 1 6
Wheat January	4 5 9
Wheat May	4 7 0

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 20

Java ready	13.14 0
S. S. Subedar	4 1 0
S. S. Fusijama	4 1 0
S. S. Himalaya	4 1 0
S. S. Nizam	4 2 0
S. S. Arabia	4 0 9
June shipment	4 1 0
July-Sept. shipment	4 0 9
Oct-Dec. shipment	4 0 6
African ready	13 14 6
Britania ready	15 9 0
British refined	14 15 0
Kesar Sugar	14 13 0
Saraiya Sugar	14 13 0
Cawnpore Sugar	22 0 0

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, July 19.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. July/Aug. nominal 6/2-3/4

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. July/Aug. sellers 6/0-3/4.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. July/Aug. sellers 6/0-3/4.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, July 18.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10.

SEEDS.

London, July 19

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton July/Aug. sellers £10-12-6.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £11-17-3.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton. July/Aug. sellers £12-5-0

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont'd c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £ 10 7-6

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £9-17-6.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 19.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed 1b. 7-1/4 sellers.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay July 20.

Following a decline of 14 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 227-12 for Broach A./M. delivery and declined to Rs. 227--4 on long liquidation.

Latest cables from America state that the temperature is 103 degrees in the West and the labour trouble is practically over and many men are returning to work. This news influenced some buying and with improved technical situation in America, chances in favour of a rise are increasing. Prices advanced to Rs. 228-8 when some long liquidation reappeared and prices declined to Rs. 227-12. The undertone of the market was good.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 2 points and later on was 5 points down. The local market ruled quiet and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A Rs.	218 4 0
Broach A/M	228 4 0
Oomra July	200 4 4
Oomra D/J	200 12 0
Bengal July	135 0 0
Bengal D/J	147 4 0

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, July 20

	To-day	Total
Broach J/A	—	300
Bengal July	1000	6700
Oomra July	1400	2800

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, July 20

52 E. H Daval Gulabpura 143
68 Viram Ladha Jalna 183
50 Viram Ladha Khandwa 190
50 Viram Ladha Sindhurni 174 1/2
88 Langli and Co Maheji 183
62 Langli and Co Pachora 142 1/2
67 Langli and Co Ranala 183
51 Langli and Co Dhamabad 210 1/2
46 Langli and Co Dhuri 183
400 Oshman Suleman Hansi 140

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 20.

Bengal Superfine	153/55
Bengal Fine	145/48
Bengal F.G	138/40
Sindh-Punjab Fine	145/48
Sind-Punjab F.G.	138/40
Wardha-Hingt	212/215
Nagpur Savner	212/215
Pundhurna	205/207
Yeotmal	204/06
Arvi	203/05
Ellichpur	202/04
Amraoti-Berar	198/200
Khamgaon	198/200
Mulkapur	193/95
Khandesh	190/92
Jalna/Sailu	193/95
Burwah Sanavad	202/04
Broach Fine	222/25
Punjab/American	228/33
Punjab/American mix	220/23
Cambodia	278/83
Miraj/Sangli	218/23
Compta Good	223/28
Bagalkot	198/203
Kampala	350
Busoga	348
Jinja	344
Manza	340

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 20.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	408	278,464
Central India	371	221,012
Barsi and Nagar	6	176,715
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	49,435
Berar	50	452,775
Central Provinces	54	112,667
Total Oomras	889	1,291,124
Dholera	...	137,704
N.-W. Provinces	...	9,184
Rajputana	129	57,690
Sind-Punjab	661	180,137
Broach	363	329,248
Coompta and Dharwar	1,140	67,725
Westerns-Northerns	552	46,053
Cocoanada	...	475
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	106	34,805
Persian	...	1,767
American	...	26,383
Egyptian & African	3,931	163,607
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	28
Total	7,762	2,345,930

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 12th July

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	202	356,119
Japan & China	9,976	957,453
Coast Ports	200	19,289
Up-country by Rail	...	115,336
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	49,109
Total	10,378	1,494,306

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, July 20

	Extra Sprine	Sup	Fine	F G	Good
M. G.:—					
Bengal U. P.	...	142	138	135	130
Panjab	...	142	138	135	130
Rajputana	...	142	138	135	130
Oomra No. 3	207	204	202	198	...
C. P. No. 1	220	217	215	211	...
C. P. No. 2	213	210	208	204	...
Broach No. 2	....	226	223	221	219
Punjab-Ame.	....	233	230	228	226
Surat	....	286	283	280	277
Rajpipla	...	284	281	278	275
Navsari	...	288	285	282	279

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, July 20

	1933-34	1932-33
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 19-7-34	7662000	8887000
Receipts yesterday 19-7-34	8000	13000
Exports to date 19-7-34	7531000	8255000
Stock at Ports 13-7-34	2500000	3262000
Stock at Interior Towns 13-7-34	1190000	1283000
Stock at Liverpool 13-7-34	956000	796000
Visible Supply 13-7-34	5561000	6795000
Quantity in Sight 13-7-34	12036000	13717000
Quantity out of Sight 13-7-34	13028000	13717000

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Narrow Trading Session

BELLAPURS LOOK DOWN BUT INDIAN CEMENT UP

BOMBAY, July 20.

The local Share Bazar ruled quiet but steady with a limited business. There was scattered buying and selling which resulted in irregular price movements.

In the Cement section there was a fairly good enquiry for Indian Cements which shares recorded a rise while Bellapur sugar shares weakened on increased unloading. It is reported that investors are gradually unloading and in the absence of support prices declined but at the close there was a small rally.

Hydro-Electric shares ruled steady and closed at a small rise. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range in Tata Steel shares but on the whole both Steel Defd. and ordinary shares closed somewhat better. Mill shares were quietly steady and closed at a small improvement.

The session was a narrow trading affair as expected. Business for the next settlement will commence from to-morrow and operators are awaiting the Government proposals on the Steel Protection which are to be out on Monday the 23rd July.

TEXTILE MILLS	Rs.	As.
Bombay, July 20		
100 Ahm. Advance	275	0
500 Bom. Cotton	81	4
250 Bombay Dyeing	732	8
250 Bradbury	103	12
100 Century	253	2
100 Central India	216	14
100 Colaba	91	14
100 Coorla	93	0
100 Crescent	7	4
200 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	325	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-1-9	
100 Elphinstone	0-12-0	
100 Finlay	81	4
100 Gokak	143	12
1000 Hindustan	1705	0
100 Indore	109	6
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	53	2
100 Kohinoor	145	10
250 Laxmi	702	3
100 Madhowji	10	4
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	1300	0
250 Model	51	0
50 Mysore	85	0
200 New Great	130	0
100 Oosmanshahi	62	1
100 Phoenix	266	4
25 Sassoon Silk	30	0
1000 Sholapur	2825	0
50 Simplex	77	8
100 Swadeshi	166	14
100 Swan	40	0
25 Tata	9	12
500 Vishnu	1332	8
1000 Western	758	12
BANKS.		
60-100 Baroda	98	0
25-50 Central	29	0
500 Imp. F. Paid	1357	8
125-500 Imp Conty	338	12
50-100 India	112	4
5 Union	4	14
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	32	10
70 Gwalior	92	0
250 Indian	418	12
10 Katni Def.	1235	0
100 Katni Ord.	345	0
75 Okha	174	6
10 Punjab	21	12
100 Shahabad	357	8
70 United	90	8
INSURANCE		
15-100 Jupiter	12	10
15-75 New India	34	12
200 Oriental	3670	0
10-100 Vulcan	8	1
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	144	6
1000 Andhra Valley	1451	4
10 Ajmer	7	14
50 Bom. Tram	145	0
100 Bom. Suburban	146	14
10 Broach	11	0
100 Karachi	213	12
100 Poona	187	8
100 Surat	171	4
100 Tata Hydro	144	6
1000 Tata Power	1105	0
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	371	4
100 Amr. Patty	121	0
100 C. Province	88	8
100 Dhon. Baramati	87	0
100 Gujrat	62	8
100 Mandra Bhon	91	0
100 Pachora Jamner	81	0
100 Sara Sirajgung	89	0
500 Tapty Palley	763	12
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	18	4
30 Tata Steel Def.	285	10
75 Tata Steel Ord.	71	6
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	180	0
50 Belapur Sugar	205	10
250 Bom Steam	300	10
125 Bom Burma	452	8
50 Bom. Burma Conty	150	0
8sh. Br. & Petrol	3	0
50 Bom. Telephone	95	0
100 Ind. Bleaching	135	0
100 Ind. Radio Dr.	507	3
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	490	0
1000 Port Canning	577	8
15 Scindia	9	9
30 Tata Construction	76	4
25 Tata Oil	19	10
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1317	8
6 p.c Bom. Steam	276	4
7 p.c Bom. Trams	80	8
5 pc. Central India	471	4
7 p.c Katni 1st	125	0
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	143	12
7½ p.c Punjab Cement	13	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	136	4
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1375	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 20.

Bombay Dyeing 732, 31, 730
Century 253, 54, 252
Central India 217, 216
Colaba 93/2
Kohinoor 146, 145/10
New Great 131, 32, 129
Simplex 17
Swadeshi 167
Bundi 32/8, 32/14, 32/8
Indian Cement 413, 420, 417, 416, 418
Tata Steel Dfd 281, 85, 83, 86, 285
Tata Steel Ord. 71/2, 71/8, 71/4, 71/10, 71/6
Bombay Steam 297, 300,299
Bombay Burma 452, 453
Tata Hydro 145/11
Andhra 1451, 53, 1450
Tram Ord. 145/5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 20.

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/7
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 105/7
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 105/8
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/1

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105/14
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 116/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 99/4
4 per cent 1934/37 100/1
4 per cent 1943 106/4
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/7
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/8
5 per cent 1939/44 109
5 per cent 1940/43 110
5 per cent 1935 103/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 110
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 105/3

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 101/12
4 per cent M Deb 1974 101/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112/12
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123
6 per cent K P T 1956 123
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 109

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 89/7/6 and improved to Rs. 89/8 but later on there was some profit-taking and market closed as above

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, July 20.

T. T. on London.—

Previous closing	1.4 3/16
To-day's opening	1.4 1/8
To-day's closing	1.4 1/8

Tone:—Quiet

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 20.

The local Silver market again ruled quiet on lower New York and Shanghai advices. There was a limited business and prices after opening at Rs. 57-4 declined to Rs. 57-2 on liquidation. At this level there was some covering and bull support which hardened prices to Rs. 57-6 but renewed selling again weakened prices. In the Gold market dull state was in evidence, operators having small open business. Narrow fluctuations have tired operators and there is less desire to operate.

Ready delivery	Rs. 57-3-0
Ashad delivery	Rs. 57-4-0
Shravan delivery	Rs. 57-5-0
Ready Gold	Rs. 34-4-0
Ashad delivery	Rs. 34-4-3
Shravan delivery	Rs. 34-4-6

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, July 19

Spot silver	46 1/2—1/8c.
July delivery	—46.63—.15c.
Sept. delivery	46.70—.20c

Tone:—Quiet

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 19

July per bushel dol 0.99 5/8 plus 7/8
September per bushel dol 1.01 1/8 plus 1 1/8
December per bushel dol 1.02 3/4 plus 1 1/8

Latest Commercial News

Further Fall Of 27 Pts. In New York Cotton

HEAVY LIQUIDATION AND PROFIT-TAKING

London Bullion Unchanged But Wheat Firm

TIN, JUTE AND RUBBER STEADY BUT LINSEED STRONG

Bombay, July 20.

On Friday, the Sterling-Dollar and the Sterling-Franc Crossrates ruled quiet with minor changes.

HEAVY LIQUIDATION IN NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York Cotton Market displayed decided weakness owing to heavy liquidation and profit-taking despite bullish weather news. There was no support from Bulls.

LONDON BULLION PRICES UNCHANGED.

London Gold and Silver prices were practically unchanged to-day.

WHEAT FIRM AND OATS STEADY.

..Liverpool and Chicago Wheat Markets opened firm on unfavourable weather news. Chicago Oats and Rye also maintained a fairly steady tone.

TIN, JUTE AND RUBBER STEADY.

Tin, Jute and Rubber ruled quiet but steady. Linseed prices improved a little.

BETTER FEELING IN GILT-EDGED SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange Market showed a reactionary tendency with hardly any important business passing.

Gilt-edged Securities displayed a better feeling. The New York Stock Exchange was quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, July 20

Previous closing	13.14
To-day's opening	13.20
Difference	+.06
To-day's closing	12.87
Difference	—.27

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	Rs. 215
April-May	Rs. 225

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, July 20

Previous closing	6.92
To-day's opening	6.90
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	6.84
Difference	—.08

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 20

Cotton displayed decided weakness owing to heavy liquidation as a result of disappointing response to bullish weather reports. Prices after steady opening abruptly fell under continued selling pressure and profit-taking while the absence of support rendered the market sensitive to bearish news from abroad and weakness in other commodities.

Trading in October began at 13.20 i.e. 6 points higher than the previous closing. Prices easily gave way under continued liquidation and uncovering of stopless orders influenced by the absence of any important news with the quotation gradually falling to 13.01. Thereafter some further selling and renewed liquidation forced down the price to 12.96.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.87 with a decline of 27 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 20

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (13.26/13.25) 13.20/13.19
December (13.39/13.37) 13.32/13.31
January (13.42/13.41) 13.36/13.30

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 20

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.

American July (7.00) 6.97
American October (6.91) 6.89
Egyptian July (8.40) 8.46
Egyptian October (8.53) 8.60

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, July 20
10-0 p.m.

The New York cotton futures opened 6 points up. Broach A-M moved between Rs. 228 and Rs. 225-4 at night. The rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 225-4.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 20

Silver opened steady at Rs. 57/4, 57/5 and 57/7.

The market weakened on heavy selling pressure from disappointed holders owing to easier Shanghai cables while in the absence of any better news from London, the market fell further but prices closed steady at Rs. 57/2, 57/3 and 57/4.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/4, 34/4/3 and 34/4/6. The market showed complete lack of speculative enthusiasm due to unattractive advices from abroad with the result that price movements were small and uninteresting. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/4/3, 34/4/3 and 34/4/6.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, July 20

Previous closing	5.04 5/8
To-day's opening	5.04 3/8
To-day's closing	5.04 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, July 20

Previous closing	5.04 9/16
To-day's opening	5.04 1/2
To-day's closing	5.04 3/16
Difference	—.00 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, July 20

Previous closing	76.53
To-day's opening	76.52
To-day's closing	76.53
Difference	unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 20

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.04-1/2 and eased to 5.04-7/16 further falling to 5.04-5/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.04 3/16

The franc opened at 76.52 and rose to 76.53.. Subsequently movements were rather narrow and unimportant.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 76.53.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 20

The market was featureless.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	20 7/16d.	20 7/16d.
Forward	20 9/16d.	20 9/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 20

Gold (£6-17-10) £6-17-10 1/2

BULLION

London, July 20

Influx (£61000) £1000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver (20 7/16d.) 20 7/16d.
Gold per ounce (£6-17-10) £6-17-10

DISCOUNTS

London, July 20

3 months (7/8 to 7/8 p.c.) 7/8 to 7/8 p.c.
4 months (15/16 to 15/16 p.c.) 15/16 to 15/16 p.c.
6 months (1-1/16 to 1-1/16 p.c.) 1-1/16 to 1 1/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, July 20
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32) 1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (5.76 1/2) 5.75 1/4
New York on Bombay (38.00) 38.00
Berlin on Bombay (0.96 1/4) 0.95 1/4
London on Milan (58.87) 58.84
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/4) 1-4 1/8
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 66-1/4 and December at 68-3/4. The market showed fairly good good activity on good speculative buying and covering influenced by better foreign cables but latterly showed some slight easiness on profit-taking.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 20

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 1.01 and September at 1.02-1/4. Business was fairly active on improved buying by commission houses owing to unfavourable weather news.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, July 20

Chicago oats opened steady with September at 45-7/8 and December at 46-3/4. Trade was more active on good speculative buying and covering.

Chicago rye opened quiet but steady with September at 64-3/4. The market displayed a somewhat better tendency on good foreign enquiry.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, July 20

Argentine linseed weakened in the absence of buying support and liquidation with September standing at 13.98 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 20

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London Markets.

METALS.

Tin (£230 3/8 buyers £230 1/2 sellers) £230 3/8 buyers £230 1/2 sellers. Quiet.
Lead (£10 3/4 buyers £10 13/16 sellers) £10 3/4 buyers £10 7/8 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£32 1/2 to £33) £32 1/2 to £33
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (2-0 1/2) 2-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-3 3/4) 1-3 3/4

JUTE

Crop July-Aug (£14 5/16) £14 1/4 value
Dundee August (£16 3/4) unquoted
Lightening August (£15 1/2) unquoted

RUBBER

Spot (7 3/16) 7 3/16 paid and sellers
Oct-Dec (7 3/8) 7 3/8 paid and sellers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay July-Aug (£12 1/8) £12 1/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta July-Aug (£11 7/8) £12 sellers
Linseed La Plata July-Aug (£10 5/8) £10 5/8 sellers
Rapeseed Toria July-Aug (£10 3/8) £10 3/8 sellers.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, July 19

July 13.99 plus 20
August 14.10 plus 18
September 14.20 plus 22

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, July 20

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 26/2; Lowest Rs. 26/1; Closing Rs. 26/2/6

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 26/15; Lowest Rs. 26/12/3; Closing Rs. 26/14/6

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 18/1; Lowest Rs. 17/13; Closing Rs. 17/14/6

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 22/8; Highest Rs. 22/11; Lowest Rs. 22/7; Closing Rs. 22/10

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 25/2; Lowest Rs. 25/1/6; Closing Rs. 25/7.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, July 20

Khandesh	408 bales.
Central India	371 bales.
Barsi-Nugger	6 bales.
Berär	50 bales.
Central Provinces	54 bales.
Rajputana	120 bales.
Sind-Punjab	661 bales.
Broach	363 bales.
Compta-Dharwar	1,140 bales.
Western-Northerns	552 bales.
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	106 bales.
East Africans	3,931 bales.
Total Cotton	7,762 bales.
Wheat	31,749 cwts.
Linseed	7,577 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	746 cwts.
Gingellyseed	253 cwts.
Groundnuts	3,081 cwts.
Castorseed	1,045 cwts.
Rice	1,023 cwts.
Myrabollams	263 cwts.
Mowraseed	44 cwts.
Gram	473 cwts.
Joowar	173 cwts.
Barley	38 cwts.
Bajree	750 cwts.
Coal	808 tons.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, July 19
This Week.
£

Total Bullion	192,200,000
Public Deposits	20,600,000
(a) Other Deposits	132,700,000
Government Securities	83,200,000
(b) Other Securities	19,900,000
Notes and Coins	68,300,000
Notes in Circulation	383,900,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	44.53%
(a) Other Deposits, including Bankers	96,900,000
(b) Other Securities, including Discounts and Advances	7,500,000

GILTEDGED SECURITIES FIRM ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

FURTHER STRONG ADVANCE IN KAFFIRS

Cotton Easier In Sympathy With America

(Special Cable)

LONDON, July 20.

On the Stock Exchange, gilt edgeds continued firm, the feature bcing an advance in most conversion issues. Kaffirs also continued promnient, most prices further advancing strongly. Other sections were generally very quiet owing to the end of the account and disappointing advices from America.

Yesterday's sharp advance in the aviation shares was apparently discounted as most prices reacted owing to profit-taking.

In Commodities, cotton and wheat closed easier in sympathy with America.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 20

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £93

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 20
3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets were generally quiet. Giltedgeds were very steady. Mining shares had some good features. Industrials were generally inactive.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 1/2) £80 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£104 7/8) £104 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 3/8) £110 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 1/8) £115 1/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 1/8) £104 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£113 1/4) £113 3/8

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 8 7/8) dol 8 5/8
International Holding (dol 1 1/2) dol 1 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 5 1/8) dol 5
Musical Industries (28-3) 27-9
Princhin Johnson (38-7 1/2) 39-0
Imperial Chemical Defd (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (8-7 1/2) 8-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (100-6) 100-6
Swedish Match (7-3) 7-3
Dunlop Rubber (45-9) 45-9
University Ordinary (21-7 1/2) 21-7 1/2
Ford Motors (31-9) 31-3
Cables and Wireless (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
British American Tobacco (117-6) 117-6
Camera 'A' (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (125-9) 125-9
P and O S N Co. Defd (16-6) 16-3
Distillers (89-6) 88-9
Bredrurd Dyers (12-0) 12-0
British Celonese (11-9) 11-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-0) 65-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (47-3) 47-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-3) 9-0
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-10 1/2) 10-10 1/2
Inter Nickels (25 3/4) 25 3/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-0) 5-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£52 1/4) £52 1/4
L M S Ord (£26) £28
L N E R Defd (£8 3/8) £8 3/8
Southern Defds (£22) £22 1/2
Landing Pass 5 per stock (£127) £127
London 'G' Stock (£79) £80 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (239-6) 245-0
Godul (165-0) 170-0
Moddar New (73-1 1/2) 73-3
Sub Nigel (226-0) 227-6
Spring Mines (143-3) 140-0
Union Corporation (137-6) 136-9

INDIAN OVERSEAS TRADE

Monthly Figures

BOMBAY, July 20

The Collector of Customs, Bombay, has issued the following:

The following monthly figures of Indian Overseas Trade have been received from the Direrctor-General of Commercial intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, for the month of June 1934.

	Rs. lakhs.
(a) Total imports of private merchandise	9,55
(b) Total exports of private merchandise	12,47
(c) Net movement of treasure exports	5,21
(d) Total visible balance of trade, merchandise and treasure in favour of India	8 18*
(e) Balance of remittances of funds adverse to India	60

*Excluding goods such as Railway materials for State Railways under Company Management which are not paid for in the ordinary way and cannot be taken into account in the balance of trade.—A. P.

CASH BALANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(In thousands of rupees)

In District Treasuries 31st March 1934 3,99,29; 30th April 1934 2,18,46; 31st May 1934 2,05,72; 30th June 1934 2,08,15.

With Imperial Bank of India 31st March 1934 7,89,63; 30th April 1934 7,65,82; 31st May 1934 10,21,67; 30th June 1934 7,70,12

Total 31st March 1934 11,88,92; 30th April 1934 9,84,28; 31st May 1934 12,27,39; 30th June 1934 9,78,27.

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 20
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£80 1/4) £80 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93) £93
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115) £115
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 1/4) £106 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£99 1/2) £99 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112 1/2) £112 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

3 per cent Australian Loan (£107 7/8) £108 1/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (27-9) 27-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (42-9) 42/9
Donars Tea (60-0) 60-0

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11) 11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-9) 24-9
Gula Kelampong (24-4 1/2) 24-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (13-3) 31-3

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (59-4 1/2) 59-4 1/2
Burma Corporation (12-10 1/2) 12-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (17 7/8) 17 5/8
East Rand Proprietary (45-3) 46-0
Rand Mines (136-3) 137-6

OIL SHARES.

Venezuala (34-6) 34-6
Anglo Persian (46-3) 46-3
Burma Oil (76-7 1/2) 76-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (7-9) 7-7 1/2
Shell Transport (46-3) 45-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£20 5/8) £20 5/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 20

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 31 1/4) dol 31 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 1/8) dol 14
U S Steel Common (dol 39 1/4) dol 38 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 84 1/2) unquoted.

JUTE SHARES QUIET

Teas And Securities Steady

CALCUTTA, July 20

Jute shares were quiet and limited business was reported. In coals only limited business was reported for want of much support. Teas were steady. Miscellaneous were unchanged. Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent paper 89/9; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 99/6; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 117/4; 5 1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 110; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 105.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1370 small lot.

Cotton: Bengal Nagpur ordy 19/2 small lot.

Coals: Bengal 227 small lot; Burrakur 13/2; Equitable 21/12; East Indian 17/6; New Beerbhoom 12/4 odd lot; Samla Colliery 2/6.

Jutes: Anglo India 361 small lot; Bally 161 small lot; Barnagore 140 small lot; Budge Budge 313 small lot; Cheviot pref 136; Clive 27/14; Dalhousie 333 small lot; Delta 343; Fort William 248/8 small lot; Fort Gloster 480; Gondalpara 748 small lots; Hukumchand 13/12; Hukumchand pref 111 small lot; Howrah 49/10; Kamarhatty 519; Kankanarrah 460; Kinnison pref 143/6; Lothian pref 139; National 22/10 small lot; New Central 346; Northbrook 43/12 small lot; Nuddea 29 small lot; Presidency 5/6; Reliance 74/8 small lot; Union 420 small odd lot.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Telephone old issue 16/6; Bengal Iron 3/8; Indian Iron and Steel 6/3; Triton Insurance 199 small lot; Calcutta Tramwas ordy 17/4; Iwan Jones 2/8; Indian Wood Product 29/10; British Ceylon Corpn. ordy 7/8; British Ceylon Corpn. pref. 5/8; Tataghur Paper ordy 17/4.

Rubber shares: Brunei United 4 point 10 cts; Glenealy 2 point 35 cts; Kemps 2 point 82 1/2 cts; Sungei Bagan 3 point 25 cts; Telux Ansa 1 point 52 1/2 cts.

Sugar: Champaran 21/8; Ryam 31/14 small lot; Samastipore 9/10.

Teas: Darjeeling Tea and Chinchone 180; Dimakusi 34/12; Hattikhira 27/12; Rungamatee 330 small lot; Tezpore pref 12.

Debentures: 6 per cent 1911/28/48; Howrah Amta Light Debs 110/8 small lot.—A. P.

The Betrayal Of India

A Story Of Broken Pledge

"No surrender in India!" cry the parrots. But what are the promises to which we are committed- asks "Vindicator" in "Clarion":

"Leave India and she will perish," they say. But what are the priceless benefits conferred on India by British rule?

OBLIGATIONS OF DUTY.

"We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects, and those obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully an conscientiousy fulfil. . . .

"And it is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability and integrity, duly to discharge."—"Proclamation by the Queen in Council to the Princes, Chiefs and People of India, November, 1858.

WIDEST SCOPE.

"For years—it may be for generations—patriotic and loyal Indians have dreamed of Swaraj for their Motherland. To-day, you have the beginning of Swaraj within my Empire, and the widest scope and ample opportunity for progress to the liberty which my other dominions enjoy."—H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, inaugurated the new regime in 1921 on behalf of H. M. the King.

MONTHS RATHER THAN YEARS.

"I hope that, within a period of months rather than years, there will be a new Dominion added to the Commonwealth of our nation, the Dominion of another race, a Dominion that will find self-respect as an equal within this Commonwealth. I refer to India."—Rt. Hon. T. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., presiding at British Commonwealth Labour Conference, July 2 1928.

DOMINION STATUS.

"I am authorised on behalf of His Majesty's Government to state clearly that in their judgment it is implicit in the declaration of 1917 that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress as there contemplated is the attainment of Dominion satus."—Lord Irwin, Viceroy at New Delhi, Ocotober 28, 1929.

WHAT WE THINK OF THEM THEN—

"The Act of Parliament's undefined and indefinite obligations on the part of the Government of India towards its native subjects are so obviously dangerous that no sooner was the Act passed than the Government began to devise means for practically evading the fulfilment of it. . . I do not hesitate to say that both the Governments of England and of India appear to me, up to the present moment, unable to answer satisfactorily the charge of having taken every means in their power of breaking to the heart the words of promise they had uttered to the ear."—Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India, despatch to the Secretary of State, May 2, 1878.

—AND NOW

". . . if India loses England she will have anachy, chaos and disruption in ten years. Under a federation which so utterly excludes England it will be absolutely impossible to prevent India rapidly achieving Dominion status."— Lord Lloyd at National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, October, 1933.

WHAT REALLY COUNTS.

"We regard all safeguards as worthless. They will lull the nation into a false sense of security and provoke in the opposite party the antagonism they cannot control.

"The only reality is 'Power.'" If that is retained, safeguards are not required."—"Statement of deputation from Indian Empire Society before Joint Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform, October, 1933.

MAKING IT PLAIN.

"We did not conquer India for the benefit of Indians. I know it is said in missionary meetings that we conquered India to raise the level of Indians. That is cant. We conquered India as an outlet for the goods of Great Britain. We conquered it by the sword and by the sword we shall hold it. I am not such a hypocrite as to say we hold India for the Indians. We hold it as the finest outlet for British goods in general, and for Lancashire goods in particular."—"Sir Wm. Joynson-Hicks, former Home Secretary."

FIRST DUTY.

"It is extremely important that I should explain to you that we have two separate battles to fight. The first is to defeat the White Paper scheme of responsible Home Rule for all India."—"Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., June, 1934."

WHAT WE OWE.

"The winter campaign of 1914-15 would have witnessed the loss of the Channel ports but for the stubborn valour of the Indian Corps. . . Without India the war would have been immensely prolonged if, indeed, without her help it could have been brought to a victorious conclusion. . . India is an incalculable asset to the Mother Country."—"The late Lord Birkenhead, quoted in "Indian Constitutional Problems," page 349."

"The increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration, and the gradual development, of self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India, as an integral part of the British Empire, was given as a reward for India's war services."—"The Montagu Pronouncement, quoted in "The Peril in India," page 6."

HOW WE PAY.

"You have not kept faith, and you have treacherously set community against community. . .

"When the war came and Mrs. Besant started the Home Rule movement, we opposed her. She said that "Britain's difficulty was India's opportunity,' but, still having faith in British Governments, most of us refused to act on her advice. . . . Mrs. Besant said then, 'I know my people and you don't.' She was right. This present period in India's history of torture and repression is one that I never believed, before I went through it, could possibly come under British rule."—"Pundit Malaviya, October, 1932."

LIFE SENTENCE FOR MOTOR DRIVER

Jury Finds Accused Guilty Of Culpable Homicide

Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court Sessions sentenced Shaikh Suleman Shaikh Yusuf, aged 40 to transportation for life.

The accused was charged with the murder of Shaikh Ahmed Shaikh Usman, attempt to murder one Chandrakant Ganpat Rele, and causing grievous hurt to one Mahomed Rafique.

The accused was a taxi driver and was plying a motor car which the deceased bought from one K. C. Sampat. On April 10 last in the morning, the deceased with his former master Chandrakant and one Mahomed Rafique, driver of the deceased, went to the accused's place in Khand Bazar to take from him certain accessories. The accused had a grudge against Chandrakant because he had helped Shaikh Ahmed to get back the car which originally belonged to the accused. He attacked Chandrakant, and also the deceased who intervened Mahomed Rafique was also attacked. The accused then surrendered himself to the police.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

His Lordship sentenced him to transportation for life.

Mr. V. F. Taraporevala, acting Advocate-General, with Mr. B. D. Boovarivala conducted the prosecution. Mr. Fazal G. R. Khairaz defended the accused.

MALE TEACHERS FOR GIRLS' SCHOOL

Walk Out In School Committee

The meeting of the Standing Committee was marked by uproarious scenes.

Mr. Haji Hasham, a member of the Committee walked out of the meeting as a protest against the appointment of two male teachers in the R. T. C. Training Schools for Urdu women teachers.

Mr. Haji Hasham objected to the principle of male teachers being employed in schools attended by purdah girls aged more than 15.

Mr. M. N. Talpade pointed out that among the applicants for the post were three lady graduates, their only disqualification being that they were not trained. He moved an amendment that they be entertained and trained while in the service of the Committee.

On a point of order raised by Dr. Mrs. Sukthankar, that the proposal was ruled out of order at a previous meeting the amendment was ruled out and the original proposal sanctioned.

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BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1934

47 ZAMINDARS & FARMERS ARRESTED

Larkhana Sensation

Bund Broken For Watering Fields?

Alleged Breach Of Order Of Engineer-in-Charge

LARKHANA, July 20.

Considerable excitement was caused here by the sweeping arrest of a large number of Za mindars and tenants who were alleged to have cut a dam open, contrary to the order of the Engineer-in-charge.

Scarcity of water and the impending famine drove the Zamindars having their fields on the Pir Shah Canal, Larkhana, to resort to the above-mentioned steps. They broke the bund and let go the waters into the fields.

The Engineer-in-charge who had turned down their demands, on information rushed to the spot along with two lorries of policemen and arrested 47 persons including zamindars and farmers. All have been sent up for trial under section 143 and 147 Indian Penal Code.—United Press.

Mr. YOUSUF Z. ALI REZA (garlanded), a prominent merchant and landlord of Jeddah, and nephew of the Governor of that place, who arrived in Bombay by the Mail Boat on Thursday, was received by a large number of local Arab merchants at the Mole Station.

SIRDAR PATEL'S HEALTH

Undergoes Minor Operation Well And Returns Home

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Congress President, underwent a minor operation of the urier at the Poly Clinic on Friday morning.

The operation was performed by Dr. T. O. Shah.

The Sardar stood the operation well and the condition of his health is reported to be sotisfactory.

After the operation the Sardar returned to his residence at Shri Ram Mansion, Sandhurst Road.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

Ajmer Judicial Commissioner Confirms Lower Court Sentence

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, July 18.

The appeal filed on behalf of Kesrinath, a clerk in the Government High School, Ajmer against his conviction and sentence of one year's simple imprisonment and fine of Rs. 1,000 awarded by the City Magistrate for alleged Criminal Breach of Trust, came up for hearing yesterday before the Judicial Commissioner, Ajmer Merwara.

Mr. Raghunath, Advocate argued at great length on behalf of the accused and cited various rulings in support of his contention. After hearing arguments, the Judicial Commissioner agreed with the findings of the lower court, rejected the appeal, and confirmed the sentence.

The prosecution alleged that the accused Kesrinath, among other duties was entrusted with the collection of tuition fees from the students of the various classes in the school, and abusing the blind trust confided in him by his superior, embezzled a sum of Rs. 3,525/8/- by making short payments in the Government Treasury and accordingly making alterations in the registers so as to make them tally. The discrepancy was reported to the Head Master by another clerk who acted for the accused when he was away on leave.

The accused denied the charge and contended that he was never in charge of any monies in his capacity as clerk, and shifted the responsibilities on to his superiors under whom, he said, he worked, and pleaded that his character and general mode of living argued against his guilt.

The Judge observed that in order to establish such a charge it was not necessary for the prosecution to prove the accused to be a spendthrift or a man of loose character. It was not uncommon for people of establish ed saintly character to be so tempted when the opportunity came their way and as for bank accounts there were other modes of hoarding money, for example the ground.

RUIKER'S APPEAL DISMISSED

Nagpur Judge Holds Charges Against Him Were In Order

NAGPUR, July 20.

The Sessions Judge of Nagpur dismissed to-day the appeal preferred by Mr. R. S. Ruiker, Labour Leader, who has been sentenced on June 9, to six months' rigorous imprisonment on three charges under section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act read with section 117 Indian Penal Code and section 7 read with section 114 of the Indian Penal Code, the sentences to run concurrently.

The Sessions Judge in dismissing the appeal held that no reference can be allowed to be made to the statement of objects and reasons, for urging that Criminal Law Amendment Act did not apply to trade disputes.

The Sessions Judge was further of opinion that one cannot be permitted to say that molestation for purpose of bringing about strike was unpunishable but molestation practised during the Civil Disobedience movemnt alone was punishable. One cannot import words in the Criminal Law Amendment Act which do not exist in dealing with Mr. Ruiker's contention that the prosecution was malicious and also the allegation that the same was launched at the instance of the "Daily News"

The Judge observed:—"To say that the "Daily News" demanded Mr. Ruiker's arrest and the local authorities complied with that demand is to allow imagination rather a free play." The Judge held the charges of abetting, picketting and molestation in order. The Judge held that the charge as framed was fully supported by facts proved in the case.

All things considered, the sentences imposed by the Lower Court were just and reasonable.

He dismissed the appeal.—United Press

Sir John Beaumont, the Chief Justice and Lady Beaumont who arrived in Bombay by the mail boat on Thursday.

KARACHI TO FIGHT TRADE DIVERSION

Conference To Consider Freight War Between Railways And Shipping Companies

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, July 18.

To consider the question of serious loss of the trade of Karachi port with Madras and other Southern India ports in wheat and gram and also to consider the blow to wheat trade of Karachi, with Calcutta port, an important conference of various interests is proposed to be called shortly in Karachi.

The fall in business, which has occurred with Madras, has started since August last, when the various Indian Railways connecting the Punjab and Delhi with Madras, combined among themselves and lowered their freight rates between the Punjab and Madras to a figure far below the rate of freight fixed by the steamer companies, which run between Karachi and Madras. This resulted in diverting the trade of Karachi in gram and wheat to the Punjab, which began to rail these commodities direct to Madras.

FREIGHT WAR.

A further step was taken from the 1st of April, when this reduced freight rate was made applicable to Tuticorin and other ports in Madras Presidency and Malabar also, and thus whatever trade with these ports was left to Karachi came to a stop.

A similar heavy reduction of the freight rate by the E.I. Rly. on wheat between Delhi and Calcutta last year has also resulted in depriving the Karachi port of its huge trade in wheat with Calcutta carried in ships.

The loss of these valuable markets has made Karachi merchants very nervous and they made representations to the North-Western Railway, which serves this area, against these freight wars between Railways and shipping companies. The North-Western Railway authorities have replied that, though they stood to lose, yet the Indian State Railways on the whole were gainers, and, therefore, they could do nothing.

The Karachi Indian Merchants' Association, whose members are primarily affected, has taken the initiative and is calling a conference representing itself and other local Indian and European mercantile associations, the Port Trust, the Corporation, the Railway and the Government to devise measures how best to recover this lost trade.

SPLIT AMONG BOHRAS

Karachi Sensation Over Mosque Entry

SEQUEL TO EX-COMMUNICATION OF 17 MEMBERS OF Y. M. B. A.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 20.

A new turn has been given to the split in the Bohra community as a result of ex-communication of Mr. Hatim Alavi and 16 other members of the Young Men's Bohra Association. Taherbhai, a local headman of the Bohra community and two other leading Bohras, who are also Hon. Magistrates and were served last Monday with notices under Sec. 144 Cr. P.C. to desist from preventing Hatim's party from entering the Bohras' mosque, have applied to the Court to cancel that order. In another application made by the same persons, it is stated their high priest His Holiness Sirdar Saidana Taher Saifuddin Saheb, enjoys the same position in the Dawoodi Bohra community as does the Pope in the Roman Catholic church, and that Hatim and his party of dissenters have lost all right of entry to the Bohras' mosque and association with Bohras, owing to their ex-communication by His Holiness.

It is also alleged Hatim and his party of dissenters are likely to force again entry to the mosque, which is likely to cause annoyance to members of the Bohra community and which would result in disturbance and breach of peace. The applicants, therefore, prayed the Court may direct Hatim's party to desist from entering the mosque. The Court, however, declined to issue 'ex-parte' orders, and postponed hearing to 23rd inst.

CHAWLA LEAVES FOR LONDON

Solo Flight Round The World

KARACHI, July 20.

The Indian aviator P. N. Chawla left for London this morning on an attempt at solo flight round the world.

Mr. Chawla hopes to reach London in seven days.—A. P.

C. R. To Vindicate Congress Prestige

TAMIL NADU PROMISES KEEN CONTEST

No "Safe" Constituency For Sir Shanmukham Chetty

(From Our Correspondent)

ERODE, July 18.

The forthcoming elections to the Legislative Assembly have been dominating the public life in the Tamil Nadu. The recent tour of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai of Bombay, the General Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board and the consultations he had with the prominent Congressmen and Committees in the province have made the non-Congress parties and persons to enter the field. They vie with one another to hold the field ahead of the Congress candidates. But Congress leaders have taken the tide well in hand and have decided on the candidates, they will put up and the constituencies each will contest. The names are, however, not yet published as they will have to be first approved by the Selection Committee of the Congress Parliamentary Board. Propaganda, however, for the Congress is being carried on with vigour in all constituencies.

Other candidatures have already been announced for the various constituencies.

Tamil Nadu has 7 seats on the Assembly and within the authentic information in my possession I am in a position to state that the following candidates will contest the constituencies mentioned against their names:—

Madras City.

CONGRESS: Mr. S. Satyamurti.
JUSTICE: Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.

Chinglepet: Cum. South Arcot

CONGRESS: Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar.
INDEPENDENT: Dewan Bahadur M. K. Reddi.
JUSTICE: Mr. T. M. Jambulingam Mudaliar.

Salem, North Arcot, Coimbatore

CONGRESS: Mr. T. S. Avanashilingam.
INDEPENDENT: Mrs. Radhabai Subbaroyan.
NON-PARTY: Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu.

The Justice Party is not contesting this constituency.

Tanjore, Trichy Group.

CONGRESS: Dr. T. S. S. Rajan.
INDEPENDENT: A. P. K. V. Nadumithu Pillai.
SANATANIST: Mr. Raja Bahadur Krishnamachari.

Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevelly Group

CONGRESS: Sjt. Kumarasami Raja of Rajapoliem.
JUSTICE: Mr. P. S. Rajappa, Junior Zamindar of Pappanad.

Mohamedan Constituency

NATIONALIST: Moulvi Syed Murthuza Sahib. (No opposition).

S. I. Chamber Of Commerce

This is the most important constituency inasmuch as the present Speaker of the Legislative Assembly is standing for this constituency. It was rumoured that either Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya or Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti are standing as against Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty. But rumours have gained currency that a Nationalist-Liberal, Mr. Jamal Mohammed is contesting Sir R. K. Shanmukham. In this case Messrs. Pandya and Sami Venkatachalam will withdraw in favour of Mr. Jamal Mohammed.

And if Sir Shanmukham Chetty sees that his chances are few in this constituency he may revert to his old constituency Salem, North Arcot, and Coimbatore, in which case the two contestants—out of personal regard for Sir Shanmukham,—Mrs. Radhabai Subbaroyan and Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu will be withdrawing. And the Congress candidate Sjt. T. S. Avanashilingam will have only a risky chance as against the Speaker of the Assembly. So they will desire to have the veteran, Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari to stand and thus end the difficulty for the Congress.

LUCKNOW CONGRESS ELECTIONS

LUCKNOW, July 19.

Following the abortive attempts to come to an agreement up to the eleventh hour between the rival groups of the local Congress Committee, the election of the City Congress Committee was held when Mr. C. B. Gupta and his group were returned to the various offices of the City Congress Committee by an overwhelming majority.

Messrs. C.B. Gupta, T.P. Saksena, J.N. Gupta were elected as President, Secretary and Treasurer respectively of the City Congress Committee.

The special feature of this year's election was that more than three hundred voters cast their votes out of four hundred, and the rule that every voter should come in Khadi was strictly adhered to. A large number of ladies took active part in the election.

In spite of the rivalry, cordial relations were maintained throughout the election and nothing untoward marred the day's proceedings.—United Press.

CONGRESS OR GOVT.?

Who Has Support Of Voters?

MADRAS, July 20.

The Congress entered the election campaign not to fight with parties or communities, but to put to test whether the Congress or the Government commanded the support of voters, and victory of the Congress candidates at the polls would vindicate the Congress more than anything else, said Mr. Satyamurti addressing a crowded meeting at the Gokhale Hall to-night on Congress and Assembly elections.

Mr. Satyamurti added once they entered the Assembly, they proposed to remain there and fight the Government on all issues, germane to the country's welfare and bring pressure on Government to convene a Constituent Assembly wherein all shades of opinion will be represented and the Constitution adequately safeguarding all interests in the country be evolved.—A.P. Special.

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